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Retail Fish Price to Drop; Navy Asks $1.5 Billions; New Finnish Peace Move

The World's Day—March 4, 1944

New England: Some Retail Fish Prices to Drop

Cuts in fish prices will be brought to a number of New England stores when new dollars-and-cents community prices go in this month. For the first time they will make plain to the consumer what he should pay. [Page 4.]

Farmers in Massachusetts, beset by problems of prices, feed, and labor, must carry on the home-front fight in the all-out war effort, despite these difficulties, Farm Bureau speakers in Stow declared at the last of a series of farm meetings. [Page 5.]

Massachusetts went well over its quota for the Fourth War Loan, F. W. Denio, Chairman of the State War Finance Committee, announced. The total of $826,610,000 was 104.11 per cent of the goal set. "E" bond sales totaled $112,482,000, which was 104.15 per cent of the quota set by the Treasury Department.

General business activity levels decreased moderately in New England in January, as compared with December, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported in its monthly business review. The proportion of war workers in January was 63.6 per cent of the total number employed, compared with 64.1 per cent in January, 1943, the review stated.

Washington: Navy Asks $1,500,000,000 Grant

An appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for additional naval shore installations "necessary to keep pace with the vastly expanded" operations program was asked of Congress by Navy Secretary Frank Knox.

Resignation of A. G. Black as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration was accepted by President Roosevelt, who praised his service since the farmers' dark days of 1933. Mr. Black is taking an assignment in Iran.

Legislation making salaries of all civilian Federal employees subject to garnishment if they don't pay their bills was passed by the House.

Maj. Katherine Ralston Goodwin, personnel director of the Women's Army Corps, who until recently was WAC Director in the First Service Command, has been appointed WAC Staff Director for the Army Service Forces, becoming the first Wac to hold this position.

Finland: Peace Envoy Returning to Stockholm

Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, Finnish peace delegate, was reported en route back to Stockholm for discussions with Russian envoys. Earlier, the Finnish Parliament had been reported giving a secret 105-to-80 vote of confidence to the Finnish Cabinet, which apparently had rejected the Russian armistice terms.

In Washington, Acting U. S. Secretary of State Stettinius said the United States "hopes very much that the Finnish Government will continue the conversation opened with the Soviet Government for the termination of hostilities."

National: Second 'Relief Train' Leaves Florida

In 10 old-style, reconditioned coaches, comprising a "relief train" section of the Atlantic Coast Line's Tamiami Special, 200 passengers arrived in New York from Florida, where vacationing motorists had been stranded without gasoline to drive home. The train was the second relief unit in two nights.

A gift of $250,000 for a student-loan fund at Rutgers University was made by Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company, and his wife, it was announced in New Brunswick, N. J. First preference in loans is to be given to men and women students residing in New Brunswick or Highland Park, where the Swope family lived for many years.

In Europe: Italian Workers Call Off Strike Protest

Ten-minute strike plans of Italian workers in protest against Prime Minister Churchill's recent statements in support of Premier Badoglio's Government have been canceled, the Allied Control Commission announced. The strike had been forbidden.

Britons will get more wheat in their bread beginning April 1, the Ministry of Food announced, while wool dealers urged more allocation of woolen cloth for civilian use.

366 North American repatriates have come out of Germany to Spain on two of three additional trains en route to Lisbon, Portugal. The first group of 800 repatriated Americans arrived in Lisbon Feb. 25.

France: French Officers May Rule Homeland

French officers, trained in military-government schools in the United States, may lead French troops in the invasion of Europe and rule liberated areas when Allied military authorities relinquish direct control, the French military mission said in Washington.

Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy Minister of the Interior, opening his defense against charges of treason, told a special French military tribunal at Algiers, Algeria, that he came to North Africa at Gen. Henri Giraud's own invitation.

French merchant ships in a "substantial number" requisitioned by the United States and Britain after the fall of France will be turned over to the French National Committee of Liberation for service under the French flag.

Americas: Chile Accepts New Argentine Regime

Chile's acceptance of Argentina's Government under Gen. Edelmiro Farrell as a continuation of the Ramirez regime with no question of recognition involved was the first acceptance by any American government.

Reports from the Uruguayan Foreign Office in Montevideo indicate that the country may follow Chile's example and recognize the Farrell regime in Argentina as legal successor of the Ramirez administration.

Princess Juliana of the Netherlands received the Grand Cordon of the Order of Simon Bolivar, Venezuela's highest decoration, at a ceremony in Caracas, where President Medina made the presentation.

Orient: 'Free Japan Movement' in North China

A "Free Japan Movement" similar to the Soviet-sponsored "Free German" Committee has been set up in Communist-controlled territory of North China. A manifesto, claiming the Japanese people were tired of war, pledged a struggle for "peace and freedom" and organization of a "people's government."

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, March 4, 1944

Art, Music and Theater	9	Radio Timetable	4
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Sports Page	15
Chess	15	Theater Reviews and Timetables	4
Daily Features Page	17	The Home Forum	10
Editorials	18	"Loosed from this bond" (With German Translation)	
Education Page	12	Women's Club Activities	4
Financial Pages	13, 14	**Advertising**	
		Amusements (grouped)	9
		Classified	14-15
		Restaurants (grouped)	15
		Schools (grouped)	12
		Weekly Magazine Section	
		Dewey, Racket-Buster Executive	2
		The Four Romes	3
		She's a Maid and Likes It	4
		Breadfruit and Fafa in the Marshalls	5
		Petticoat Sentries	6-7
		Books, Features	8-11

Waste Paper Collections

Wakefield, Sunday.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

N. E. Expected To Lead Nation In Conversion

Region to stay all-out on war production, however, until last gun is fired against enemies.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's greater diversification of production, its larger number of miscellaneous plants, and the fact that fewer are engaged in highly specialized lines, are expected to enable this area to change over from war to peace more readily than any other section of the country, analysis of Government records of industrial production indicated today.

This forecast has the backing of a number of officials who have been working on this region's war effort. At the same time they give emphatic warning not to let the possibilities of reconversion operate against the immediate war job ahead.

"From a postwar standpoint New England can afford, in my opinion, to stay all-out on war production until the last gun is fired, because its reconversion job should be a relatively simple one as compared with most other parts of the country," commented Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the New England War Production Board.

"Until the success of the European invasion is assured and the schedule of over-all production required by the military is substantially curtailed, New England industry, if it is to do its part, must concentrate on one and only one thing—war production."

Chief Reasons

The principal reasons why New England industry is expected to readjust itself with comparative facility are these:

1. This region has more diversification of production and miscellaneous plants than any other industrial section. Its manufacturing has generally not had to make any major changes. Hence reconversion of plants to peace uses will be without great difficulty for much of New England's industrial equipment.

A large part of the war orders of this region have been for supplies which have needed little change from peacetime requirements. Orders for supplies other than aircraft, ships or ordnance placed here from around June of 1940 to the first of this year, 1944, totaled $4,000,000,000. This was 33 per cent more than in the case of any of these three leading war items.

Diversification of industry, which is typical of New England, gives a basis for steady-going production. It contains the ability to make ready changes. In some of the major products of this region, such as shoes and textiles, while design will be different, not much special machinery will be needed for civilian production.

Few Highly Specialized

2. Fewer highly specialized plants have been built here since the war began than in some other parts of the country. Hence huge

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

U. S. Heavy Bombers Raid Berlin; Red Army Enters Suburbs of Pskov; Roosevelt Enters 12th Year of Crises

March 4 anniversary observed by prayers for divine aid in war and peace.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4 — Franklin D. Roosevelt entered his 12th year of the Presidency today with a prayer for divine aid in leadership that has turned from a "New Deal" to a "Win the War" slogan and may be transformed again in the months ahead to "Win the Peace" as well.

As has been their custom since the war began, the President and his wife attended private religious services in the White House, marking the March 4, 1933, inauguration day when they worshiped at St. John's Episcopal Church, across Lafayette Park from the White House.

Last night they had old official friends in to dinner at the White House in honor of the Cabinet. Three widows whose husbands once belonged to the President's official family were present—Mrs. George Dern, widow of Mr. Roosevelt's first Secretary of War; Mrs. Claude Swanson, widow of his first Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Louis McHenry Howe, widow of the President's onetime confidential secretary.

The President entered his 12th year refreshed by a brief rest away from Washington, ordered by his physicians who see crushing loads ahead, should the President run for another four-year term. It is generally expected in Washington that he will.

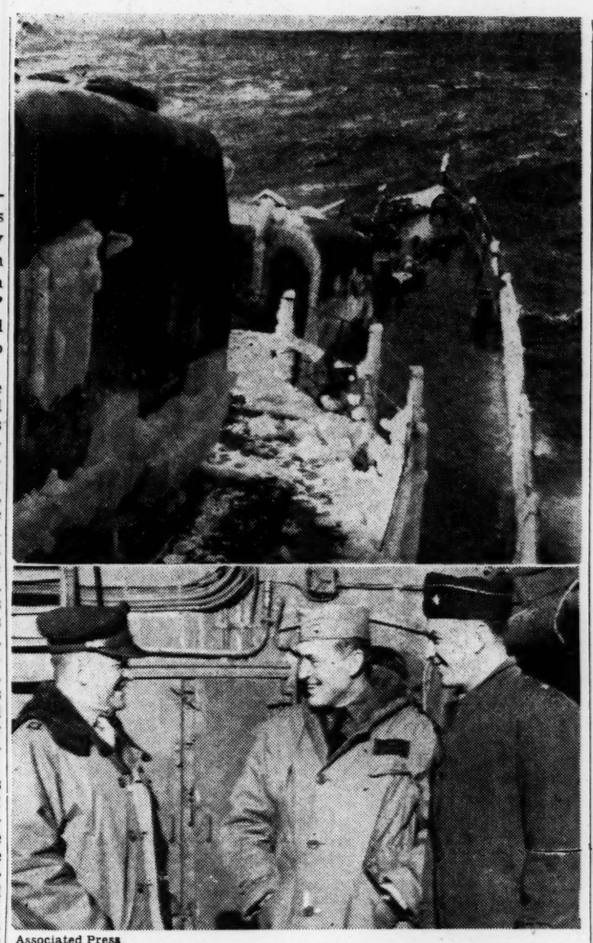
Until now, at least, Mr. Roosevelt has thrived on crises, of which his 11 years in the White House have been full. He has shown remarkable powers of recovery from both criticism and physical disability.

Little Time for Rest

Nowadays he finds it almost impossible to rest. Even while he was away from the White House the last two weeks, his opportunity for calm reflection was sharply disrupted by the Congressional rebellion against his tax-bill veto. Newsmen who rushed to his hiding place were held off at arm's length, but still the President found the demands of his office following him even into the byways he had sought.

It has long been said that the Presidency of the United States has become too big a job for one man. This was the opinion of certain political theorists even before the President found it necessary to assume an active share in world leadership in addition to his job at home. There is more and more evidence that Mr. Roosevelt has chosen to concentrate on the duties of Commander in Chief of the military forces bestowed on

Continued on Page 8, Column 4



Associated Press

Almost Within Shadow of Tokyo

Upper: Ice formed along decks and rails of United States task force ships which recently shelled Paramushiro, Japan's naval base in the northern Kuriles. The raid marked the first time American warships had come so close to Japanese home territory since the outbreak of war. Shore installations and a merchant vessel were damaged and the task force escaped unharmed. Lower: Aboard flagship of the task force are (left to right): Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, commander of the Army 11th Air Force, based in Alaska; Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker, task force commander, and Brig. Gen. E. D. Post, Chief of Staff, Army Alaska Department. The two Army officers accompanied the force as observers.

All sectors of Europe feel lull before storm of Allied invasion is unloosed.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Except in the Pacific where our naval and amphibious operations are affected only remotely by events in Europe this week's record of war was a pointed underscoring of admonitory words expressed by Allied leaders in London and Washington.

Soberness, emphasis on heaviness of the task ahead, pleas against civilian complacency came from all directions. They were delivered against a background of military events which told plainly of armed forces conserving their energy for the great test which no longer can be very far away.

The Germans launched a two-day attack on the Anzio beachhead, but they did not put enough force into it to advance more than 1,500 yards on a 1,000-yard front. The American counterattack drove them back to their starting point. But there was no Allied effort to effect the breakthrough at Cassino without which the Anzio beachhead remains unexploited and sterile.

The Russians edged nearer Pskov and scrambled across the Narova River on the Baltic front. But elsewhere along the Russian front the lines remained substantially unchanged. Out in Burma, Japanese who attempted to cut off advance elements of the British force moving on Akyab were themselves cut off.

American Criticism

But even this really brilliant recovery from a serious danger was on such a relatively small scale and made such little real difference in the broad picture of war that it failed to quiet a tendency in higher American military quarters to criticize the weakness of Britain's Burma effort during the campaign season now rapidly nearing its end.

News that Britain has halted war shipments to Turkey since early February was an unstated but balancing indication of British disappointment over another possible opportunity which has not been developed in this instance because of American and Russian wishes.

The strengthening of Turkey as a springboard for a Balkans campaign has been as cherished a British concept as the Burma campaign has been a favored American concept. In the more direct sense, the shutting off of arms shipments to Turkey resulted from Turkish dissatisfaction with the scheduled amounts. But behind that lay the fact that those scheduled amounts had been whittled down by higher priority undertakings to the point where there was little meaning in what was left.

If there is to be no Balkan campaign, the only value in strength-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Mammoth aerial fleet flies from Britain to Reich targets—U. S. bombs Paramushiro.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American heavy bombers have raided Berlin, the German Radio announces.

It would mark the first American bomber attack on the German Capital.

It indicates that the first American fighter sweep over Berlin yesterday was a serious dress rehearsal for daylight attack.

The Germans say that only a small proportion of the raiders succeeded in reaching the city. United States headquarters in London, meanwhile, admits only that Flying Fortresses and Liberators struck in force at targets in the Reich.

Watchers on the English coast reported that formations dotted the sky for miles along the Channel.

Mosquito bombers paid a visit to the German Capital last night. Meanwhile, military objectives in Northern France were peppered with bomb bursts as planes from nearly every air force represented in Britain winged their way to the Continent and back.

All these operations over France, Berlin, and western Germany were made without the loss of a single plane.

Russian troops have driven to the outskirts of the Baltic city of Pskov.

One spearhead has pierced the city from the east. Another threatens from the north, but six miles away. A third is stabbing hard and straight for the Pskov-Warsaw escape railway, 17 miles to the south, and is only six miles from that objective.

German evacuation appears inevitable.

Nor are things going any better for the Germans to the north, where they are reported to have set fire to the Estonian fortress town of Narva under similar pressure from General Govorov's forces.

The Russian drive to Pskov has covered 100 miles in two weeks, but it was just two weeks ago, on Feb. 19, that these Soviet troops took the long-held German stronghold of Staraya Russa and headed for the Baltic city which they are storming today.

Equal pressure is being applied to the enemy in the Pacific. Progress is being made and the new beachhead on the Admiralty Islands, and trip-hammer air blows are rocking the Japanese from the Kurile Islands to the Carolines.

The Navy has announced successful air attacks on March 1 and 2 on Paramushiro and Shumushu in the Kurile Islands, on Ponape in the Carolines, and on three unnamed islands in the Marshalls.

At the beachhead on Los Negros, the Americans are moving slowly but steadily inland. The Japanese are contesting the advance, aided by reinforcements from nearby Manus Island to the west.

But this additional strength is being neutralized by air.

In Italy, ground action was limited by bad weather. The Allies turned back three minor German attacks at the beachhead below Rome, and two enemy patrols probing the British lines around Carroceto were dispersed.

Russia:

Pskov Besieged From Two Sides

Russian troops have smashed their way into the outskirts of the Baltic gateway city of Pskov from the east, Moscow announced, and unofficial reports said the Germans have put the torch to Narva as the Soviets lunge nearer.

Soviet Army units now hold positions in the environs of Pskov from two directions. Even before the March 3 advance they had

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Food Situation in France: Starve or Break the Law

The food situation in France is described today by Mr. Dosch-Fleurot in another of the articles written after his release from 13 months' internment by the Nazis in Baden-Baden, Germany.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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BIARRITZ, France, via Lisbon, Portugal, March 2. Delayed—Fed by the German Army while its "guests" in Biarritz and better fed than when we were interned at Baden-Baden, our group of repatriated American diplomats and journalists learned how bad the food situation was in France during our internment in Germany.

At the table of the conquering army, we had 10 times as good food as the few Biarritz citizens remaining in the evacuated city.

Summed up, this means nobody has enough to eat in France today unless he breaks the law. French citizens can be listed in four categories according to what they have to eat:

1. There are those sufficiently rich to buy on the "black market" and ignore legal rationing.

2. There are farmers and peasants who also ignore and disobey the law.

3. There are city dwellers who help out what is available through food cards brought from the country.

4. There are city and factory workers who cannot afford the "black market" and get only legal rations.

To the last category belong about 12,000,000 men, women, and children, all undernourished and suffering the pangs of hunger as well as the humiliation of the Military occupation.

In contrast, the "black market"

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

British Base Air Policy On World Co-operation

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—The British Government has redefined its postwar civil aviation policy as international co-operation and regulation, but neither nationalization nor internationalization.

Pressed by the Labor members of Parliament for a more specific statement on Britain's commercial air policy, Capt. Harold Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, rejected the Socialist thesis calling for either a State or international ownership of world air lines, but agreed on the necessity for close international co-operation and a considerable measure of international regulation.

Captain Balfour revealed that the British Government is "now discussing with the United States and the Dominion governments the possibility of holding further exploratory conversations in the near future" on postwar civil aviation plans. He denied allegations in debate that London was either trying to dominate the Dominions in this matter of air policy or to combine with the Dominions against the United States.

The basis of the British Government's policy in these "exploratory

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Half-Acre Victory Garden Sprouts in Cape Cod Bedroom

A half-acre-to-be Victory Garden of some 8,500 seedlings, which include cabbage plants already three inches tall, is flourishing in the bedroom of carpenter David Westcott of Scituate Harbor, who has been sleeping in the midst of his garden for the last month.

And the venture is expanding so rapidly that Mr. Westcott is afraid he will soon have to substitute a cot for his spacious double bed before time arrives for transplanting the seedlings to the garden area outdoors.

It all started last February first. The weather outside wasn't particularly cordial for planting, so Mr. Westcott proceeded to sow seeds in his bedroom—that is, in 40 neatly carpentered flats, each a foot square. And now he has tomato sets which are already sprouting their second leaves, onion sets raised from seeds, celery sprouts, broccoli plants, and a host of other greens.

Bit Crowded

What with a watering can here and there and shelves galore and long tables set up on carpenter's horses for the flats, it's a bit crowded.

"But I don't mind it much," said Mr. Westcott, referring laughingly to his project which started out only as an experiment, "except for our 13 roomers, who rush in here at dawn each day to see how the things are growing."

An experienced gardener, let it be said, Mr. Westcott has started seeds in flats before, but never with quite such an abundance of eager helpers, and never in his bedroom.

Last year, Mr. Westcott and his cousin, Mrs. Cynthia Stanton, who manage a rooming and boarding house at Scituate Harbor, canned 600 quarts of Victory Garden

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

All-Woman Jury 'Grand' for This Man

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Justice Jennings Bailey yesterday overruled the verdict of the first all-woman jury to serve in a District of Columbia civil court case.

"It is clear the jury paid little attention to the testimony . . . but decided upon sympathy alone," he declared in granting a new trial.

Justice Bailey said the jury had awarded a male complainant $2,500 in a damage suit when he had asked only $1,500.

Prices and Your Purse: New Shoe Stamp

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 4

OPA's announcement that another shoe ration stamp will be good May 1 indicates that we have settled down to a two-pair-a-year schedule that is expected to last until the end of the year. So plan your wardrobe accordingly.

Meat Points

Canada has suspended meat rationing to get surpluses off the market, but OPA officials feel they have kept distribution more even in this country by "pork bonus" stamps, by encouraging farmers to sell direct to consumers, and now by lowering ration points for March, when about half the nation's meat supply will be pork. Meat points are slated to go up again in April.

Sugar Stamp

Sugar is getting scarce again because Cuban sugar cane is being turned into molasses for production of alcohol. So, stamp 30, in Book 4, previously announced to expire March 31, will continue to be good for an indefinite period. Stamp 31, next sugar stamp, will become valid as scheduled on April 1, but no expiration date is announced for this stamp either.

Low-Cost Dresses

The early bird won't catch the worm this year in the case of women looking for low-cost dresses for their spring wardrobes. OPA Administrator Chester Bowles predicts that they will be more plentiful by May or June than in early spring.

OPA Timetable

Don't expect food rationing and price control to come to a dead stop with the end of war. Here is OPA's present timetable:

Clothing and "soft" goods: Price control should end within a few months after the armistice.

Food rationing and price control: To run until after the first harvest in Europe following Nazi surrender.

Durable goods rationing: To run somewhat longer until production gets into full swing, but under simpler price controls.

More Apple Cake

Watch for more apple cake and currant buns. The War Food Administration has just released over 3,500,000 pounds of dried apples and nearly a million pounds of currants for sale to civilians. The dried apples are the first sizable quantity of this fruit to be made available to civilians in nearly two years.

Coupons Endorsed?

Have you endorsed all your gasoline coupons? Beginning March 6, OPA will stage a drive to check ration books and holders found with unendorsed coupons will be given a notice to show fully endorsed books to their local rationing boards within 10 days. Motorists who fail to comply face revocation of rations.

The new "B" and "C" supplemental strip coupons, taking the

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Bulls'-Eye or Bond: Japan Hit Either Way

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE, South Pacific, March 4 (AP)—The boys who bomb Rabaul have a rule:

"It'll cost you a War Bond if you miss."

The only thing wrong with this bond-selling plan, however, said the Mitchell B-25 group sponsoring it, is that it doesn't seem to sell many bonds. Practically nobody ever misses.

Anti-Roosevelt Democrats To Confer With Woodring

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Arrival here tomorrow of Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Cabinet until 1940, to confer with anti-Administration Democrats in this area, is expected to crystallize the drive in Massachusetts to prevent a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

The former Secretary of War will meet Gleason L. Archer, President of Suffolk University, and other prominent self-styled Jeffersonian Democrats, to discuss plans for national convention of the newly-formed American Democratic National Commtitee.

Mr. Archer, the only New Englander to attend the Chicago meeting last month when the party was formed under Mr. Woodring's leadership, looms as leader of the insurgent Democrats here. It is not generally known, but the Suffolk University head wrote the declaration of principles unanimously adopted by delegates from 20 states at the Chicago meeting.

"We take the position," he said in an interview, "that the present party is not the real Democratic Party. The New Dealers never were real Democrats, they merely seized the party machinery to gain power."

Plan Convention

Present plan of the Jeffersonian Democrats, Mr. Archer said, is to hold a convention not later than June 1 for the purpose of adopting a Democratic platform and nominating Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

That this would mean creating a third party brought a vehement denial from the educator.

"Ours would be the real Democratic party," he insisted "the Roosevelt crowd would be the third party."

Although Mr. Archer expects "real' Democratic candidates to be named at the convention of the American Democratic National Committee he, and many others of his opinion, are already entered as delegate candidates to the Democratic Convention.

"There's nothing inconsistent about that," Mr. Archer explains. "We just don't want to take any chances on the convention at Chicago so we are going to have our convention first. If we should win control of the later convention we would expect to nominate the same candidates."

Favorite Sons

One of the strategies of the Woodring-Archer group is to send delegates to the Chicago convention pledged to favorite sons such as former Gov. Joseph B. Ely in Massachusetts, Mr. Archer said. "This would give the Chicago convention a choice of candidates," he said. "We don't want a Hitler 'Ja' convention."

Regarding a possible candidate to his liking, Mr. Archer said that Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia is gaining strength with a strong movement for the Virginia senator in the south. Former Governor Ely of Massachusetts might be a possibility, he thought.

Mr. Archer's antipathy for President Roosevelt and the New Deal dates back to the first years of the administration. In 1936 he, with Mr. Ely and State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley, was active in the national Jeffersonian Democrats movement. In 1940 the Suffolk University head was a member of the Democrats for Willkie group.

His strong dislike for the New Deal has resulted in a book, to be published shortly, entitled "On the Cuff," in which he attacks the New Deal policy of deficit financing.

To Al Smith's famous line about the New Dealers catching the Democrats in swimming and stealing their clothes, Mr. Archer likes to add, "they stole the bath house too."

Saltonstall to Speak

Governor Saltonstall will be one of the principal speakers at the Gettysburg National Cemetary on Memorial Day, it has been announced. Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania will preside at the ceremonies, to be held in the Cemetary where President Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address. The other speaker will be Gov. Melville Broughton of North Carolina.

John Bond

Boston Quota Of Red Cross Is 20 P. C. In

Approximately 20 per cent of the Boston Metropolitan Red Cross goal in the current drive has been reached, Charles F. Rowley, general fund chairman, announced today. To date $637,000 has been reported by the 30,000 solicitors.

Gross proceeds from the New England Speed Skating Championships, scheduled by the United Service Organizations and the Massachusetts Skating Club for the Boston Arena tomorrow night, will be turned over to the Red Cross, the organizations announced.

Some of New England's outstanding speed stars have entered for the championship events. They include Leo LaValle, New England's senior men's outdoor champion; Carmilita Landry, national senior women's champion; Edward Grant, boys' outdoor titleholder for New England, and Lois Ann O'Connor, intermediate girls' champion for New England. In addition to the speed events there will be an exhibition of figure skating by Gretchen Merrill, of Boston, national figure skating titleholder.

H. A. Perry of Stearns, Perry & Smith Company, of Boston, in making two contributions to the fund today, one his personal donation and the other from his firm, representing a 500 per cent increase over its last year's gift, quoted a letter from his son in New Guinea.

"If you are going to give any money to any charity this year," said this letter, "I wish you would give it to the Red Cross, as they are wonderful to us boys here, even accompanying us away up in the jungles to look out for our comforts as far as possible."

Danvers-Peabody Trains Run Soon

Restoration of train service to Danvers via Peabody with the completion of a new bridge over the Waters River at Danversport to replace the 194-foot trestle destroyed by fire on Thursday, is expected in about three weeks by Boston & Maine Railroad officials. In the meantime, the seven trains operated on this branch in each direction on week days will run only as far as Peabody. Passengers may reach Danvers by regular trains operating between Boston and Danvers via Wakefield.

Bus service between Peabody and Danvers, connecting with trains to and from Boston via Salem, will be continued through today.

The origin of the fire which destroyed the eight-year-old trestle has not been determined.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

John Haynes Holmes will speak on "Laotse of China: The Wisest of All Wise Men. What His Teachings Mean Today" in Jordan Hall at 10:30 a. m.

Bernhard Weiser, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Miss Adlow will speak at the Museum of Fine Arts on "French Art" at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. there will be a Victory Concert featuring Arthur Fiedler in the Tapestry Gallery for members of the Armed Forces. The lecture is open to the public.

At the Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills, Joseph C. Harsch will talk on "The Meaning of the News" at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

The Polish Students Club will show films on Poland, "The Scottish Mazurka" and "Diary of a Polish Airman" at 4 p. m. in the International Institute of Boston, 190 Beacon Street. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will speak on "Brazil" at the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Stret, Newtonville, at 8 p. m.

Jean Gottmann of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton University, and the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes, New York, will speak at Wellesley College, Pendleton Hall, at 7:30 p. m., on "La personnalite Geographique de la France."

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with occasional light snow tonight; Sunday fair and continued cold; gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Light snow ending tonight; colder.

Southwestern Maine: Fair today with little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow except in south portion; colder tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:44 p. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:01 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 9:39 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Monday, 9:52 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.

Frederick Butler

Frederick Butler, who passed on in Andover yesterday, had been prominent in Republican Party affairs and had served as a member of the Essex County Board of Commissioners for 21 years.

A native of Lawrence, he attended public schools of that city. In 1903 he was graduated from the Highland Military Academy at Worcester. Coming to Boston he entered the brokerage business.

In 1913 Mr. Butler was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1922 to the State Senate. The following year he was elected to the Board of County Commissioners.

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'Please Don't Disturb Our Slumber'

By a Staff Photographer

Onions and Celery Sprout as Victory Gardener Sleeps on Job

In his 9x12 bedroom, so filled with thousands of tiny seedlings that it was with difficulty that the photographer squeezed in to make these pictures, David Westcott, defense worker of Scituate Harbor, Mass., spends his spare time between sleeping and watering his garden by listening to his radio and reading seed catalogues. Upper picture shows Mr. Westcott tucked away in bed listening to his radio as his cousin, John Stanton, waters the seedlings. Lower picture—taken from the head of the bed—shows only part of the half-acre-to-be Victory Garden, which extends to shelves over the windows and extra boxes on table and dresser. Mr. Westcott studies a seed catalogue. Come transplanting time, Mr. Westcott hopes to be well along in his gardening venture.

Retention of Active OCD Backed by Colonel Robbins

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front.

"It would be a crying shame to let this great organization that we have—probably one of the greatest ever organized in this country—die, during the progress of the war, due to inertia and inaction," Col. Howard W. Robbins, Director of OCD Region I, asserted in an address at a recent dinner of 200 members of the Springfield Committee on Public Safety.

The occasion was the decorating with the "Springfield Award of Merit," of 12 members who have received OCD emblems for outstanding service in Civilian Defense. The awards, presented by Mayor J. Albin Anderson, Jr., and Lieut. William P. Forrest, Executive Director, went to:

Mrs. Florence Scott, for 3,000 hours of Report Room service, and as Personnel Director; Carroll W. Robinson, ARP Training Co-ordinator; Emil J. Vlasak, instigator of a district bulletin in the Air-Raid Wardens' Service; Robert J. Glenn, for quick use of artificial respiration in an accidental gas asphyxiation case; Max C. Kaye, Deputy Training Warden, for a successful training program; Harold L. Bumpus, District Adjutant, for compiling a three-way index of wardens' posts and streets; Mrs. Zelda Fields, for 3,000 hours full-time work without pay in the Report Center; Mrs. Lorraine Temple, for 3,000 hours full-time work without pay in the Report Center, as secretary to the Executive Director [both Mrs. Fields and Mrs. Temple have served full-time since Pearl Harbor]; Earle F. Bliss, Executive Secretary of the American Legion, who assisted in forming the early organization; Maynard O. Saunders, engineer of the City Planning Board, who did much of the designing and setting up of the Report Center and who furnished maps; Mrs. Nelida Hart, Report Center staff, who made 3,000 service ribbons by hand; Arthur M. Donaldson, controller of the operations room for more than 3,000 hours.

"There has been some discussion recently in the press and otherwise relative to the necessity for Civilian Defense during the remainder of the war. My own feeling is that Civilian Defense is needed," said Colonel Robbins. He added: "It seems to me that we have a very good insurance policy with the premiums paid up, and I feel that to throw that policy into the fire at this stage would be unwise. This was is not over yet and my personal opinion is that he have a long, hazardous road ahead."

Pittsfield Changes

Harry B. Johnson, Executive Director of the Pittsfield Committee on Public Safety, has been elected Chairman of the Pittsfield Home Garden Committee, which met recently to make plans for this year's campaign.

Mr. Johnson was the first volunteer chairman of the Pittsfield Committee on Public Safety, which was formed in the winter of 1940-1941. Among his present activities he is also Municipal Coal Co-ordinator, and State Civilian Aid to the Secretary of War in officer specialist procurement.

As Home Garden Chairman, Mr. Johnson succeeds George W. Edman, who is now with the psychological wearfare branch of the Office of War Information.

James B. Scott, Jr., formerly Deputy Director of Region 1, of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has been appointed assistant to Mr. Johnson in the work of officer specialist procurement.

Connecticut Appointment

Mr. Marjorie Woodlock of Rowayton, Conn., has been appointed recreation representative of the Connecticut War Council. Mrs. Woodlock will assist local committees to organize and conduct recreation programs, and will receive a salary of $3,000 a year.

Mrs. Woodlock was formerly recreation representative of the Federal Security Agency in the State and former State WPA supervisor of recreation in Connecticut.

Defense Head

© Bachrach

Col. Howard W. Robbins

New England Regional Director, Office of Civilian Defense.

Cape Bedroom Sprouts a Big War Garden

Continued from Page 1

vegetables with the aid of some of their roomers, and this year are looking forward to preserving more than 1,000 quarts. At present, nine defense workers and four mothers with sons or husbands in the armed forces live at the Westcott house, and are planning to work on the project at some time or other.

The defense workers have already requested assignment to the night shift at their plants so they can work in the outdoor garden during the afternoons this summer.

Since the venture has become a co-operative one, and almost overwhelmingly so, all feasible ideas of the 13 roomers are tried out for what they're worth. One of them, in operation now, consists of an electric light bulb inserted in a discarded auto headlight reflector which throws off heat to thousands of tiny shoots.

At a recent "town meeting" planting council of the 18-room household, it was decided that the catnip bed in the garden would have to be covered this year, because Mrs. Stanton could recall, just a bit too vividly, the day she looked out the window last July and "thought the whole town cat pound was loose up there in the garden."

Recently one of the boarders wanted violets by Easter, so what did several of them do but get hammers and chisels, and, using a few granite sculpting techniques, chopped out several blocks of plants from the frozen ground, and took them inside, where the violets are now doing very well.

Midget garden tools—a hoe, rake and spade set on five-inch wooden shafts—are used to cultivate the one-room project, and were whittled by Mr. Westcott himself from wood. The working ends are made from metal.

Plot Is Mapped

On a closet door hangs a map showing how the garden will be planted. The yardage needed for potatoes, onions, cauliflower, corn and other vegetables has been carefully computed and laid out to scale.

Novel borders, such as those which only 13 boarders could concoct, include one of peppers and asters, another of parsley and sweet alyssum, and another one consisting of a single sunflower towering at the end of each corn row.

Great mystery of the bedside conservatory is the "Guess What" flat which someone forgot to label when the seeds were sown. Al Sampson, shipyard worker, in true American style has offered a $25 war bond for the roomer who has the correct answer. And something was planted in the flat, because the yellow-green shoots are already coming through.

Mrs. Stanton regards the experiment as a wholesome and genuine diversion for everyone in the household, especially for taking their thoughts off the war.

Rope for 580 New Ships Seen as Possible Saving

Log of the Port of Boston

Rope enough to equip 580 new ships—5,800,000 pounds—can be saved annually by application of 38 rope-saving hints embodied in a pamphlet entitled "Rope Is Priceless" which is being distributed among maritime and waterfront interests. Authority for this claim is Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Purpose of the pamphlet—250,000 copies of which have been printed—is to encourage the preservation and care of rope as well as to make the supply on hand go a little further. The Government asks that 10 per cent of the annual estimated merchant ship requirements in construction and maintenance of 58,000,000 pounds be saved.

"With the fall of the Philippines our supply of Manila fiber was cut off and limited to an ever-decreasing Government stockpile," said Admiral Land in commending the pamphlet. "Sisal and other fibers are being used to supplement that supply. It is imperative we conserve on use of these fibers wherever possible."

No Seaplane Channel

Abandonment of a seaplane channel and basin in Boston harbor, authorized in 1940, in favor of a project calling for construction of a $2,300,000 seaplane channel at some unidentified alternate location, the work to be undertaken when the need arises, was recommended to Congress by the United States Army Engineers this week, according to information reaching Boston shipping interests.

The Budget Bureau commented there would be no objection to abandonment of the original project since "the President was opposed to that authorization in the first place," and added that the proposed substitution was "unusual procedure," since it would authorize a project at an indefinite location and leave the time for starting it to the Secretary of War.

The project that would be abandoned under the recommendation called for a channel to be dredged from deep water in the lower harbor, in vicinity of quarantine, back of Deer Island, parallel to the Winthrop shoreline, to the airport.

Rate Hearing

In efforts to place the ports of Boston, Mass., and Portland, Maine, on a rate basis similar to that in effect at North Atlantic ports that are located south of New York, a public hearing has been called by the New England Freight Association General Committee at the rooms of that organization in South Station, Boston, for March 8, relative to loading charges on water-borne forest products at Boston and Portland piers.

Waterman Steamship Corp.

Boston office of the Waterman Steamship Agency, Ltd., is now known as the Waterman Steamship Corporation, reflecting the approval of stockholders at Mobile, Ala., of the merger of the two companies. Quarters in Boston will continue at 131 State Street, with John C. Tattersall continuing as district manager.

Plan for Ship Stores

Continuation in the postwar era of the present war emergency plan for food distribution aboard merchant ships is expected to be recommended by Government officials because of savings in costs, new types of packages and standardization of foods for ship stores.

The program is expected to reduce waste and spoilage; lower costs as a result of effective price controls and low-cost procurement; maintain sources of supply for the postwar merchant marine; establish an equal competitive basis for all suppliers; establish a comparable basis for all operators through standardization of foods; improve food quotas, and assure continuous availability for all types of food for merchant ships.

The present plan is operated largely by regulation of the War Shipping Administration but it is believed the basic framework can be retained for peacetime application, regulated by agreement between suppliers. Procurement of "stockpiles" at various ports would be handled through private channels in peacetime.

Costa Rica Commerce

Commerce in Costa Rica has been nationalized, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Federal Department of Commerce with headquarters at Boston. Effective April 15, only citizens of that republic will be permitted to start new commercial operations or act for the first time as agent or representative of non-citizens. Individuals or companies who are not citizens but who are legal residents of Costa Rica and were engaged in commerce in the republic prior to January, 1944, may continue to operate provided that they did not declare upon entering the country that they intended to engage in any activities other than commerce.

Black Diamond's Plans

Despite recent public announcement of the Black Diamond Line's intention to resume freight and passenger service between North Atlantic ports, including Boston, and the European ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam, when the war is over, the Maritime Commission is now asking for proposals by United States citizens for acquisition and use of modern American flag vessels in postwar long-term operation between United States North Atlantic ports and Holland and Belgium.

Leon Stone

'Letter From Ireland' Ready for Home-Shows

Now available for home-showing is the British documentary film "Letter from Ireland."

This film of American soldiers in Irish camps has been printed in 16-millimeter size, with sound, and may be obtained locally from the British Consulate-General, 10 Park Square, Boston, at a nominal rental fee.

Mustering-Out Pay Aid Awaits Vets in Boston

Veterans may now obtain applications for mustering-out pay, and aid in filling out the forms, at the United States Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street, Boston, it was announced today.

Those who wish assistance in making their applications should bring with them their discharge papers or certificate of release. The forms, and aid in filling them out, are available at any one of the 35 United States Employment Service offices in Massachusetts. The Boston office is open daily, except Sunday, from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

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Willkie Sees Wisconsin Pacing Drive to Victory

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—March sets off the battle of the primories in six states, including pivotal New York. Its ides also will start the preconvention chariot of Wendell L. Willkie rolling into the Middle West to set the pace for his Republican Presidential boom with what he hopes will be not a little thunder in the Wisconsin test of April 4.

Toughest spot of all for him is this heart of isolationism in the Republican organization, because of his strong and forceful position on international affairs. Br. Mr. Willkie sees a successful foray in Wisconsin as the key to later prestige in the state-by-state assembling of the 1,059 Republican National Convention delegates.

His supporters will be satisfied with an "even break" for his slate in the Wisconsin primary, but clearly hope that he will smash through to a victory that will "pull the plug" to sweep him to the top-of-the-heap prestige for the June 26 conclave in Chicago.

Dramatic Bid

Wisconsin is a deliberate choice to dramatize the recent Willkie western tour which buoyed up his aspirations with friendly receptions in 12 western and Pacific coast states, even from leaders who have not pledged their support, but whose friendliness is of no help to him unless it can be translated into delegate accruals.

Following through, therefore, his initial strategy of multiple contacts with the party's organization and office-holding Who's Who, Mr. Willkie's battle vehicle is detouring around no political terrain that offers ground for solid strategic gains. A high spot of his Wisconsin canvass will be a radiocast address at the March 20 party rally in Ripon, in Fond du Lac County, date and spot of origin of the Republican Party in 1854 when the great issue was slavery extension to the Kansas and Nebraska territories.

The Wisconsin test resolved one way or the other. Mr. Willkie will move on to the Nebraska primary, due April11, for which his slate was filed this week and where his campaign likewise will be under severe strain.

Oregon Prospects

His calendar then lists the May 19 Oregon contest, conceivably a Willkie easy mark and in any case home state of his National Campaign Manager, Ralph H. Cake, Republican national committeeman there who figured in the candidate's 1940 high command.

The three states have a combined delegate strength of 54 and an Electoral College standing of only 24, but few observers doubt that the effect of victory in them on the Willkie build-up has been carefully calculated by this management.

None of the primaries bind the delegates in the last analysis of convention preliminaries, as witness Mr. Willkie's own delegateless status in 1940 which did not prevent his capture of the nomination. This year, however, with the Republican leadership confident that this is the party's victory year, Mr. Willkie is out to put his hallmark upon the organizaion machinery.

The action of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey—as wary of broad commitments so far in advance of the conventions as Mr. Willkie is outspoken on current issues—in disavowing the attempted entry of his name in the Wisconsin trial has spurred rather than checked the Willkie program. With 17 of the 24 pro-Dewey men there intending to remain in the race on the premise that the New York Governor will accept the Republican nomination if it is offered him, but that administrative commitments in Albany rule out any campaign effort, it contiuues as a four-cornered contest. Other entries are Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen.

In Nebraska, however, Mr. Willkie will be formally opposed only by Commander Stassen, who supported him for the 1940 nomination. The Stassen slate is pledged to vote for the primary winner, and another rival slate, ostensibly in behalf of Gov. Dwight Griswold, is not bound, with Governor Griswold himself seeking renomination and taking no part in the Presidential poll. Mr. Willkie's Nebraska swing will take him to Lincoln, Norfolk, Grand Island, Hastings and Omaha.

Lines in New York

Meanwhile, the major-party organizations in New York State this week drew their lines for the preconvention campaign with the filing of unchallenged delegate slates—largest by far in each convention.

These, while officially uncommitted and unpledged, are regarded as preponderantly in favor of Governor Dewey and of President Roosevelt for the Republican and Democratic nominations, respectively, with not more than six of the Republican list presently switchable to the Willkie column.

Willkie supporters believe that in the event of a Willkie-Dewey showdown, a "substantial" number of the 94-member New York State bloc would lift his banner and that the majority would accrue to it if Mr. Dewey stays out of the race. This "if" is thoroughly discounted by party state leaders, who are convinced that the Governor will accept the nomination if it is offered him.

In the Democratic camp, where James A. Farley, Democratic State Chairman and member of the 1940 anti-third term vanguard, has kept hands off the slate-making, the 94 delegates seem virtually unanimous for a fourth term. Certainly the Tammany Manhattan machine and the Kings and Bronx Democratic organizations are lined up for President Roosevelt.

When the Democratic and Republican state committees convene soon after the primary to elect delegates-at-large for each convention — eight for the Republicans, 10 for the Democrats—to supplement the two delegates and two alternates from each of the 43 Congress districts, they will respectively choose in the primary, the Democratic group will include Mr. Farley, Frank V. Kelly, Kings leader, and Edward V. Loughlin, Tammany chief. Edward J. Flynn, Bronx leader and New York national committeeman, is a district delegate.

G. O. P. Delegates

The Republicans will head their list with Edwin F. Jaeckle, Republican State Chairman; Miss Jane Todd, Vice-Chairman, and J. Russell Sprague and Mrs. Charles W. Weis, Jr., National Committee members.

Only storm center in the New York primary contest proper is the oncoming bitter-end fight for control of the American Labor Party, which, since its organization is confined to one state, has no candidates for national convention delegates, but elects a state committee to choose the Party's Presidential nominee. Both right- and left-wing factors, the former now dominant in the state committee, have declared in favor of President Roosevelt's renomination.

As of today, the G. O. P. delegate picture in other big-vote states shows Pennsylvania's 70 uninstructed; Illinois' 59 uninstructed, but with Gen. Douglas MacArthur entered for the April 11 primary; Ohio's 50 for Gov. John W. Bricker, only other avowed Republican Presidential candidate; California's 50 instructed for Gov. Earl Warren; Michigan's 41 probably for its native son, Mr. Dewey, and Massachusetts' 35 uninstructed. Minnesota's delegation will carry the Stassen banner, and its former Governor has also been entered in the Nebraska primary.

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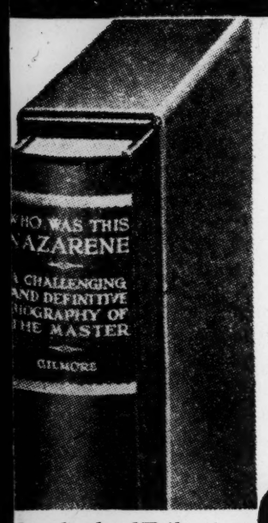

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Service for Those Who Serve

Wide World

Theater Stage Door Canteen Celebrates Second Anniversary

The American Theater Wing Stage Door Canteen celebrates its second anniversary with huge cakes, celebrated stage, screen, and radio stars, and the usual influx of servicemen. The ceremonies lasted from 5 o'clock, opening time, to midnight closing. Here Lee Shubert, theatrical producer who made the canteen possible by lending the space in which it is housed, cuts one of the monster cakes as servicemen and entertainers look on.

Theater Stage Door Canteen Marks Two Years of Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—The American Theater Wing Stage Door Canteen celebrated its second anniversary with gala festivities the evening of Feb. 2 in its home on 44th Street. At least 5,000 servicemen spent part of the evening there enjoying the professional entertainment, dancing with the Canteen hostesses, and partaking of the refreshments served by ladies and gentlemen of the stage.

Gertrude Lawrence devoted the whole evening to handing out slices of the special birthday cake as the men came along the line picking up their soup, sandwiches, and beverages, there being, as usual, no charge for anything. Miss Lawrence also sang several songs and succeeded in getting the soldiers and sailors to sing with her. Katharine Cornell and Helen Hayes appeared early in the evening and spoke briefly before they went to their respective theaters, where each had a performance to give. Still earlier a group of entertainers from the Ziegfeld Follies, headed by Milton Berle, gave a miniature musical comedy.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia cut the birthday cake and praised the canteen as "a great institution of which the city is proud." Jane Cowl, cochairman of the Canteen, introduced the Mayor. Other widely known staff workers who participated in the party included Arlene Francis, Arlene Whelan, Doris Nolan and Shirley Booth. The Canteen presented a citation to Lee Shubert, theatrical producer, who has donated the use of the premises for the duration.

Social Dancing

After the professional talent had left for their regular evening's work, there was a period of social dancing, interspersed with exhibitions of jitterbugging by a sailor.

All in all, it was a typical evening at the Canteen, with the professional talent coming in again after their shows were over and providing still more entertainment.

The Stage Door Canteen in New York is the first of similar institutions which now stretch across the United States, and it provides the model for one soon to be opened in London and another in Australia. Others are in Boston, Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Ohio, San Francisco and Hollywood, Calif.

A fortnight ago the 2,000,000th man stepped through the doors of the New York Stage Door Canteen, doors that have become so famous that ships at sea still wireless to each, "When in New York go to the Stage Door Canteen—no liquor, but lots of fun."

Military Citation

The New York Stage Door Canteen has received the first military citation given by the Army for a civilian service, and the Navy broke a precedent to give it a citation. Postcards come from servicemen all over the world on the fighting fronts address: "Dear Canteen," asking what is going on this week, what's happening, and who is still around.

A list of the notables of the stage, radio and screen who have appeared among the entertainers, and have helped serve food, even washed dishes and waited on table, would read something like an entertainment "Who's Who."

The Canteen has been supported from the first by volunteer workers and donations of food, money and equipment by technicians, painters and others connected with the theater. Direct foodstuffs are donated annually to the value of $55,000, with the result that the cost of the food served to each man is less than 20 cents, a cost borne by the Wing, as there is no charge for anything to servicemen. It has been estimated that it would cost $5,000,000 a year to provide the musical and performing talent that is donated by the people of the entertainment world.

President Calls Youth to Rally For Free Training at Colleges

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt last night urged every American boy "who will be a high school graduate by July 1" to look seriously and immediately into the Government's new plan for free college training of those too young for the draft.

"It is of the greatest importance to the nation," he said in a statement, that as many of them as possible take the examinations which will be given widely in high schools and colleges on March 15.

The training, a short-term specialized system in preparation for eventual Army and Navy duty, is aimed at youngsters in the wartime "awkward age"—through high school but not old enough for induction.

Pay and Uniforms

Those selected after passing the March 15 test and a physical examination will be "sent to a college or university at the expense of their Government," Mr. Roosevelt noted. They will draw pay and wear uniforms.

A joint-Army and Navy announcement told of the plan, saying it was designed to "replace some of the loss" which many colleges, already hard hit by the war, are due to suffer this month with the curtailment of the present Army specialized training program from 145,000 trainees to 35,000.

May Total 100,000

No figures as to the number to be accepted were given; however, educators have intimated that as many as 100,000 may be eligible. High school graduates up to the age of 18 may apply. Only 2,800 of this preinduction group are now enrolled in a current Army reserve training program.

Main courses projected are applied natural sciences, chemical and biological sciences preparatory to advanced medical and dental studies, mathematics, and physics. A limited number will specialize in foreign languages.

Those successful in the March 15 tests may choose Army or Navy training, under this arrangement:

Navy—Be enlisted in Class V-12 and receive the same training as others in the Navy College program designed to provide officers. Attend college for 16-week terms, the number of which will be determined by the course studied.

Army—Those less than 17 years and 9 months old on July 1 may expect at least six months' college training before being called to active duty. Those less than 17 years and 6 months on July 1 may expect nine months of college work.

Employment Outlook Better Than in '18 Queens College Speaker Tells Forum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4 — The chances of solving the postwar employment problem are better now than they were in 1918, according to Prof. Phillips Bradley of Queens College, by virtue of the fact that "everybody" is thinking today in terms of its solution.

By everybody, Professor Bradley, who is also the director of education and research for a state legislative committee on industrial and labor conditions, means government, management and labor, he declared in a "Beyond Victory" radiocast last night.

This country, he said, has the habit of acting through groups, and the groups most immediately concerned with finding new jobs for the estimated 12,000,000 persons who will have nothing to do when wartime production is stopped have already offered some intelligible blueprints for immediate consideration and future action.

The Government supplied one —the Baruch plan—while spokesmen for management, including the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the Committee for Economic Development, have been drafting others, Professor Bradley added.

"Labor," he continued, "has already started to help solve the problem by the contribution it has made to our war effort by one of the very greatest social and moral advances—if I can put it that way—that we have had in this country, which is labor's 'no-strike pledge', and not merely the pledge, but the way labor has lived up to it with very few exceptions. . . ."

Professor Bradley said the American Federation of Labor has already submitted to the Government a plan for a congressional agency to administer reconversion and re-employment. Its board would include representatives of labor, management, agriculture, and the general public.

The "Beyond Victory" program was sponsored by the World-wide Broadcasting Corporation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Young Woman Doorman Says Tips Are 'Excellent'

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—So it's women doormen now. Mary McNamara, brunette and attractive, started work at the Broadway entrance of the Hotel Astor yesterday, helping guests from cab to portal.

"I haven't had to carry baggage for any men yet—it's generally too heavy," she explained. "But the tips are excellent."

British Wages Rise 76 P. C. During War

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The British Ministry of Labor disclosed last night that the average wages of all skilled and unskilled workers in Britain increased 76 per cent from October, 1938, the last normal prewar figure, to July, 1943.

The cost of living rose 30 per cent in the same period and with rationing and shortages, most workers are making more than they can spend, the Ministry said.

The average weekly earnings of more than 6,000,000 manual workers in July, 1943, was $18.75. The average work week for men rose from 47.7 hours in 1938 to 52.9 in 1943 and for women from 43.5 to 45.9 hours during the same period.

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Forum in Chile Ties Education To Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Political instruction cannot be divorced from State-controlled education if democratic independence is to be insured, it was claimed in a series of resolutions passed here at a conference of Latin-American schoolteachers. The same meeting recommended that the teaching profession should be linked up with the Labor political movement.

The resolutions, classified under the title "Defense of Democracy," were accepted as reflecting the state of thought of many continental State teachers who are charged with the responsible task of developing the intelligence of Latin-American youth in the days of world reconstruction. They were drafted by a committee which included delegates from Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Chile.

The thesis approved, it was declared, made an accurate study of democracy, Nazi and Fascist totalitarianism, and other antidemocratic regimes; of the "situation created by imperialism in America"; and of the function of culture and education in the service of democracy. Thereafter, the following conclusions were reached:

1. That teachers should sponsor the formation of a strong ideological current, of an American character, tending to the establishment of genuinely democratic and anti-imperialist governments in all the countries of the continent, and fight to recover for their peoples the natural sources of production, defending them from monopolist imperialism.

2. That they should point out the danger of imperialism and indicate the true meaning of inter-American co-operation.

3. That inter-American co-operation should be interpreted as the historical and cultural linking up of the peoples and as an interchange without coercion of continental economy, thus permitting the integral development of the economic life of each country.

4. That the schoolteachers should trend their teaching, more especially of geography, history and economics, to create among the children a clear understanding of the political and economic problems that constitute the physiognomy of America.

5. That the peoples and governments should exercise vigilance and decided opposition to the infiltration of any ideology opposed to the essential principles of democracy.

6. That the governments, teaching, and cultural organizations of America should proceed to a complete revision of the present educational systems to insure their democratic structure and orientation.

7. That education, being the highest social function in a democratic regime, consequently, the governments should apply to it all the economic resources required for its integral development.

8. That the teachers, in defense of democracy, should join up with the Labor organizations of the continent.

Labor Army Sought In Bill by Mrs. Luce

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Formation of a labor army of from 50,000 to 200,000 men to meet "potential emergency demands of war activities for manpower" was proposed yesterday by Representative Clare Booth Luce (R) of Connecticut.

Mrs. Luce introduced legislation to induct into the armed services "a sufficient number" of men deferred for physical ailments of from 18 to 37 years of age and of non-fathers from 38 through 45 years old.

The force so set up would be utilized to meet manpower shortages for harvesting, mining, logging, tanning and other war activities, she proposed.

'Fifty Books of the Year' Prove Fine Volumes Possible in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Finely produced books—artistically designed and kind to the eyes—have not been crowded out by wartime economies, even though emergency restrictions have had their effect, according to the twenty-second annual showing of the "Fifty Books of the Year" sponsored by the American Institute of Graphic Arts and presented at the New York Public Library. The exhibition will continue until March 31, after which it will travel to other cities.

The usual high standards of typography, binding, legibility, use of color, attractiveness and suitability, prevail this year, but the jury which decided upon the 50 winners out of the 435 volumes submitted by 95 publishing houses was instructed to take into consideration Government regulations controlling the manufacture and use of paper and other materials.

As a result the "functional" has come into the approach, Karl Kup, curator of prints at the library and Chairman of the Fifty Books Committee, said. Margins are smaller and the editions are less limited. On the other hand, there is definite advancement, he said, from the standpoint of readability and general progress in workmanship.

Heading the list for many visitors is a book, "Paragraphs on Printing," the work of Bruce Rogers, dean of designers. The content of the book does not enter into the judging except as it relates to problems of typography.

A book on chess, entitled "Variation Play," is also outstanding, having been designed by Margaret B. Evans and published by the Overbrook Press of Stamford, Conn.

The use of color in books for adults as well as for children has increased. Dickens' "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club" is illustrated by line engravings from two-color line drawings by Donald McKay, with the title page colored by stencil. A talked-of Book on the Negro by Roi Ottley, "New World A-coming," has end-papers in water color, reproduced by four-color offset, and frontispiece and title page in one-color by Boston Offset Company.

Children's books include "The Lively Little Rabbit," with illustrations in crayon and water color.

Several of the books on view have been stamped in gold leaf on the front cover and backbone. Others are remarkable for interesting wood-cuts, line engravings, modern color processes and attractive drawings.

The jury was composed of Brois Artzybasheff, illustrator; Daniel F. Bradley, of Harper & Brothers; and A. Hyatt Mayor, acting librarian and associate curator of prints at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

United Air Lines Sponsors Studies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4 — The granting of five $100 scholarships to teachers and students for the advancement of aviation education was announced by Teachers College, Columbia University, on the basis of a gift from the United Air Lines. The scholarships will enable teachers of elementary and high schools to prepare instructional materials dealing with aviation and permit college students to pursue research work in this field this coming summer.

Letters requesting nominations for scholarships have been sent to school superintendents in 25 other cities.

W. A. Wheatley, Director of the School and College Service Department of United Air Lines, announced that his company is granting scholarships to 45 colleges and universities as part of its air-education program.

The scholarship awards will be based upon scholastic record, interest in aviation's services to the public, a wish to contribute something worth-while toward socializing education and the financial needs of the candidate. Nominations will be received by Teachers College up to April 1.

New Beauty For Hair

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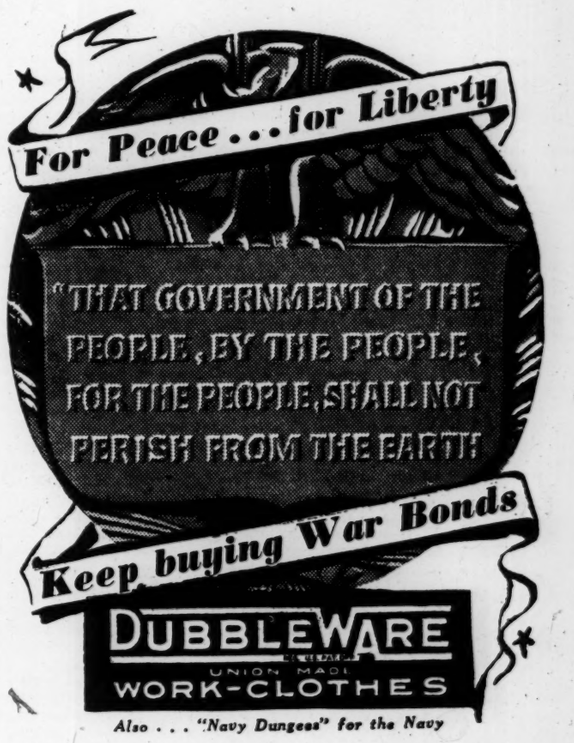
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Women's Groups to Meet On Conservation Projects

Women's Activities

Conservation chairmen of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts and of the State Federation of Women's Club will attend a joint conference of the two organizations at the Museum of Natural History on Monday, March 13. Reports on conservation projects and plans for future co-operation will be discussed.

Mrs. Ralph G. Swain of the Gerden Federation will preside at the morning session, which opens at 10:30, and Mrs. Edmund I. Wilson, Conservation Chairman for the Women's Clubs, will conduct the afternoon meeting.

The morning speakers include Mrs. Wilson, George Otis Tapley of the Brookline Board of Health, and George Graves, Editor of Horticulture. Clubs are asked to report with lists of birds seen in their communities, their dates of arrival, and the number in a flock. Mrs. Robert Barton of the Foxboro Garden Club will describe the Bethany Outdoor Chapel as a community project.

Ways of co-operating with the Governor's Committee on Victory Gardens will be outlined by Howard Russell of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau at the afternoon session, and Russell Mason of the Massachusetts Audubon Society will give an illustrated lecture on "Fur and Feathers."

Dessert will be served at the Women's Club Headquarters, 115 Newbury Street, for those who wish to bring box luncheons. There will be a tour of the museum at 1:30.

Junior D. A. R.

Massachusetts Junior Daughters of the American Revolution will hold their eighth annual assembly at the Hotel Gardner on Monday evening. A buffet supper will be followed by reports from Roundtable Chairmen and an entertainment featuring Mrs. Eleanor Stockin Sears, who will sing Kentucky mountain ballads and tell stories of that region.

Miss Sylvia D. Brown of Natick is General Chairman of the affair. Her assistants are Miss Edith Mills of Rockport; Miss Esther Smiley and Miss Ruth Loveless, Melrose; Miss Katherine Myhre, Wakefield; Miss June Barnett, Hudson; Miss Mary Lyons, Jamaica Plain; and Mrs. John Sampson, Arlington.

The Juniors are participating in many types of war work. The making of buddy bags and scrapbooks for servicemen are popular projects. They also have a committee for taking care of crippled children to relieve mothers for a few hours at a time. Within the past year they have raised $300 for the purchase of foreign body locators for the Army and Navy, and have made quantities of knitted garments and surgical dressings for the Red Cross.

Although handicapped through lack of gas, the Massachusetts Juniors, the first D. A. R. group to start a Motor Service, have continued to do a good deal of special driving during the last year. Some of the members have joined the American Women's Voluntary Services. Their State Chairman, Miss Jeannette L. Osborn, feels this gives Motor Service members an opportunity to gain excellent experience and training.

Monday Programs

Daughters of 1812—Mrs. Arthur J. Crockett, President of the Women's Seamen's Friend Society, will be guest speaker at a luncheon meeting at 711 Boylston St., 12:15 p. m. Hostesses will be Mrs. Samuel E. Hudson, Miss Maude Tewksbury, and Miss Edith C. Parker.

D. A. R.—The General Sylvanus Thayer Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. Clifford Taylor, 15 Lakeview Ave., South Braintree, at 1:30 p. m. A garden talk will be given by Mrs. William P. Burnham, State Chairman of Conservation.

Brighthelmstone Club—Following a social hour at 1:15, there will be a program by Beth Cary, reader, and Aimee Burpee, whistler and pianist. Mrs. William F. Dwyer, and Mrs. Harry Raphel are to be hostesses.

Waban Woman's Club—William A. Lydgate, editor of the Gallup Poll, will speak on "Public Opinion in the Postwar World," 2 p. m.

Winchester Fortnightly—"Russian Drama" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. J. Edward Downes, 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge—Mrs. Charles P. Howard, President of the Massachusetts Women's Republican Club, will speak on "Forward Steps by Our Party," and Miss Emilie Everett, Chairman of Suffolk County for the State Club, will discuss "Our Responsibility for Further Progress," at 1234 Mass. Ave., 2 p. m. Mrs. William A. Minot is Program Chairman.

International Institute—International Forum, 8 p. m. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana will lead a discussion on "Russia Today."

Dorchester Rector To Aid Seamen's Club

Activities of the Seamen's Club of Boston are today under temporary direction of the Rev. Charles M. Charlton, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Dorchester, who is a retired Navy chaplain, pending the selection of a successor to Harry J. Pearson, director of the Club during the more than two years it has been in existence, and previously superintendent of the Sailors Haven in Charlestown, predecessor of the Seamen's Club.

Mr. Pearson who came to Boston five years ago, after serving as head of the welfare department of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York for five years, resigned from the Seamen's Club, effective March 31. The Club is under the jurisdiction of the Episcopal City Mission, and is located in what was formerly the exclusive Exchange Club of Boston.

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Barber's Second Symphony at First Hearing

By L. A. Sloper

Cpl. Samuel Barber's Second Symphony, dedicated to the Army Air Forces, had its first performance yesterday afternoon as the central number of the eighteenth program of the Boston Symphony season. Sharing the honors of the occasion with him was Vladimir Horowitz, soloist in the Third Piano Concerto of Rachmaninov. The concert opened with Mozart's Symphony in A major (K-201). Dr. Koussevitzky conducted.

Corporal Barber is a familiar figure in Symphony Hall. We have heard and liked his Overture, "The School for Scandal," his Essay for Orchestra, and his Commando March. His Violin Concerto was unashamedly romantic. On the whole, that could not be said of his Second Symphony, which is couched in a very modern idiom.

At a first hearing this symphony made a strong impression. It is certainly the most ambitious work its author has presented. Without attempting to tell a story, it undoubtedly reflects emotions aroused by the composer's service in the Army Air Forces. They are powerful emotions, expressed by violent dissonances and conflicting rhythms, but also by intricate contrapuntal patterns and even by a lyricism that pervades the slow movement and intervenes in the first Allegro.

A great deal of attention probably will be attracted by the use in the middle movement (there are three in all) of an electrical device which simulates the sound of the radio beam that is used to guide aviators. This note is ingeniously employed in the orchestration, and is heard in muted trumpets as the movement closes.

The composer appeared on the platform to acknowledge the cordial applause of audience and orchestra.

The Mozart symphony played is that early work which was written when the composer was 18 and was revived by Dr. Koussevitzky seven seasons ago. It was played yesterday with delicacy and grace. The orchestra had been reduced to appropriate numbers, and the performance was free of those extravagances which often mar the conductor's dealings with Mozart.

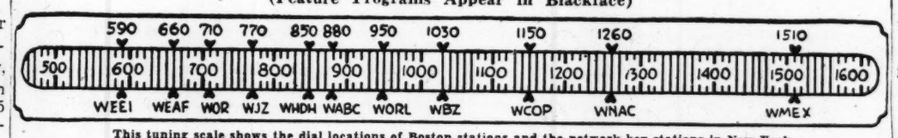
Those who had been longing for more romantic fare were compensated by the concerto. Mr. Horowitz's performance was as brilliant as ever, and at the same time was touched by the sentiment that had been noted the last time he played this work here three years ago.

But is it not odd that Mr. Horowitz does not choose to enlarge his Boston repertory? This is the third time he has played the D minor Concerto of Rachmaninov here, and on his only other appearance with the Symphony he played the Tchaikovsky B flat minor. Surely a very restricted list for a series of visits that began in 1928. It is time, one would think, for this imposing artist to let us hear him in Beethoven.

The Friday afternoon audience, it must be said, seemed not to share these unhappy reflections. Mr. Horowitz received the ovation that always follows the kind of performance he and very few others can give to a romantic showpiece.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News: Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	"3 Cents a Day"	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood: G. Coulouris	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm: News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music,
12:45		Hour: talk: music	Weather: Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
1:00	Grand Central Station: dr.: News	Andrini Continentals	'Here's to Youth': dr.;	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	"Three Romeos": songs	'The Melting Pot Boils'	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Baxters": drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45		Fishermen's Pgm: News	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Metropolitan Opera:	Colgate University An-	Charles Hodges, news.	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, con	Puccini's 'La Boheme';	niversary: speakers	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	Nino Martini; Bidu	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or.	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Postwar Talks	Sayao; Christina Car-	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or.	News service
3:00	"Victory F. O. B."	roll; George Cehanov-	N E Junior Town Meet-	"This Is Halloran": Int	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Speaker: Music	sky; Louis D'Angelo;	ing: "Banning Strikes"	"This Is Halloran": Int	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.:	supporting cast; Ce-	Treasury Star Parade.	Army-Navy Basketball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Eugene Ormandy.	sare Sodero, conduc-	"Men Make the Navy"	Game from West Point:	"Kick Conga"
4:00	con.: W. Primrose;	tor	"Saturday at Aunt	Tom Slater and Don	Mystery Melodies
4:15	Walton: 'Viola Con	Metropolitan Opera:	Patty's": drama	Dunphy, commentators	Mystery Melodies
4:30	News: "Follies":	Puccini's 'La Boheme'.	Doctors at War: drama	Sports comments	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	U. S. O. Interview	Doctors at War: drama	Musical Roundup	Earl Hines' Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer: dr.	Musical program	'Your America': Music;	Navy Bulletin Board:	Andy Kirk's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer: dr.	Musical program	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Musical program	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Artie Shaw's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Red Cross program	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain": Interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	Dinner Salon: Music	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Dinner Salon: Music	"Your Income Tax"	"Digest": Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours",	News, Wm. Lang	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	Marvin Jones delivers	"The American Story":	'Return of Nick Carter'	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	the Gun: drama	President's 4-H Mes-	Accounts of New Land	'Return of Nick Carter'	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Th'ks	sage; America Loves	"Ellery Queen": drama	'Confidentially Yours",	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks'	Best": J. Blackton, con	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	"Abie's Irish Rose": cm	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15	riety show: guests	Tech Tourney R'ndtable	"Abie's Irish Rose": cm	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Boston Symphony Or.:	"Truth or Consequen.":	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.: News	Dr. Koussevitzky, con.:	Ralph Edwards, cond.	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Roval Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	Corp. Samuel Barber's	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Mari-	Classical Album: Men-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Symphony to A. A. F.	comedy; songs; orch..	on Claire; Igor Gorin:	delssohn's "Midsum-
9:30	Or.: Frank Sinatra	Stan Kenton's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Kalman's "Countess	mer Night's Dream"
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.: 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	Maritza"; or. cho: talk	Classic Album: Bruins-
10:00	Serenade": music.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band":	R. A. Gunnison, news.	New York Rangers
10:15	Correction, Please:	Army Service Forces	Count Basie's Orch	Bondwagon: Fredric	hockey game
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Present: drama: music	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	March: dr.: speaker.	News service
10:45	Brig. Gen. F. Hines	Sammy Kaye's Orch	billy show: W Ford, mc	Music: Weather	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:00	News: Weather	Newscast	News: E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather: Off Record	California Melodies	Jimmy Dorse's Orch.
11:30	'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's Pgm	"I Sustain the Wings":	Henry Busse's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	tographer': drama	"D'Artega Presents"	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Henry Busse's Orch.	Day's End: Music

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News: Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service: Weather	of the Air: speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neigh-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	bors: variety program	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: music	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	"Gems of Melody"
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: music	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	"Music in the Modern
10:30	People's Platform:	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather: Symphonietta	Manner"
10:45	President-Congress	Services: speaker	Words and Music	John Stanley, news	Services from The
11:00	News: Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Temple Israel: speaker	Service from Cathedral	Mother Church, The
11:15	Choir: Dan O'Neil	Services: speaker	Temple Israel; speaker	Church of St. Paul:	First Church of Christ,
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	ing: discussion	Services: speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Ch. of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; 'Courage Is Their	Reviewing Stand: Post-	News report
12:15	I T McDonald, mes	Newscast	Badge': dramatization.	war Status of Germany	Frank Sinatra, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	Devonshire, Engl	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Seth's Village Canteen	News service	News service	The Balboa Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	'Labor for Victory"	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Mrs H. V. Milligan	Cavalcade of Song	"Politics of Taxes"	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	'Ceiling Unlimited'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': dram	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Jean Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': dram	Religious program	Concert Melodies
2:30	World News Today	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World news: S'ngs	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	'The Life of Riley': dr.,	World News: Upton	"Thanks to America":	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Artur	with William Bendix.,	Close: J W Vandercook	Jean Merrill; Music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Rodzinski, cond.;	"Hot Copy": drama	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	Josef Hofmann:	"Hot Copy": drama	speakers: band: drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	Rubinstein's 3rd	Musical Poll of Hits	Pickups from training	"Wide Horizons": Eddie	Religious program
4:15	Piano Concerto	Musical Poll of Hits	centers through't w'ld	Dowling; Larry Bell	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz:	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Capt. Jim Healy: News	'Abe Lincoln: Story': dr	Religious program
4:45	S. Barere, piano	ditions: W. Pelletier	Capt. Jim Healy: News	"Batt" of Bull Run"	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Mary Small Revue:	NBC Symphony Orch.:	"Green Valley, U.S.A.":	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Reed	Dean Murphy, guest	Arturo Toscanini, con.:	guest, Ralph Bellamy	Religious program
5:30	Kennedy; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	Beethoven: Pastoral;	"The Shadow": mystery	Religious program
5:45	Wom f'm Nowhere	Musical Steelmakers	from "Prometheus"	dramatization	Religious program
6:00	Robert Young in	"Radio Hall of Fame":	Religious program	Barbara Luddy: drama:	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	"A Brown Study"	Gracie Fields; Ilka	Religious program	"Reno Flyer"	light Services: speaker
6:30	America in the Air	Chase; Andrews Sisters;	The Great Gildersleeve,	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air	Danny Thomas; orch.	dr. with Harold Peary	News service	Religious drama
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show: Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
7:15	Perry Como, songs	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	Hour; speaker
7:30	"We, the People":	Quiz Kids, with Joe	Bandwagon: Russ Mor-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
7:45	Interviews: music	Kelly, m. c.	gan; C. Boswell: News	Hour; speaker	Hour; speaker
8:00	Walter Pidgeon: dr	Greenfield Village Choir	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Merle Oberon	Red Cross Drama	Carthy; C. B. DeMille	tion Board: Human in-	Services: speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Mack Harrell: Dorothy	"One Man's Family":	terest pgm; guest pan'l	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama: News	Kirsten: chorus: orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Services: speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Cleveland Symphony:	"Good Tidings' Hour"
9:15	gest: dr.; music	Chamber Music Society	Round: orch.; songs	R. Ringwall, con; Shos-	"Good Tidings' Hour"
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.,	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of	takewitch: Symphony	"Good Tidings' Hour"
9:45	Ralph Edwards	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	No 1; Rimsky-Kors'k'ff	"Good Tidings' Hour"
10:00	"Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence;	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News: Music
10:15	It": quiz program	George Raft; drama	Or.; chorus; soloists	The Good - Will Hour:	Irish Melodies
10:30	"Adventures of the	"Musical Autograph":	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond.	Pan Americana
10:45	Thin Man": dr.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Tremayne: guest solo	The Good-Will Hour	"Dance Digest"
11:00	News service	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Voice of the Army
11:15	Jam: Rideout	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story: Drama;	Hour: speaker	Day's End: music
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Ted Fiorito's Or.: News	"Industrial India"	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	'Honeym'n Hill': sk	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow": sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	"Music for You"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Im'g'ne Wolcott: Words	News service
12:00	Kate Smith: talk	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrins	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	National Farm & Home	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Les Brown's Or.: News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Hour: music: talks	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Bond Wagon Quiz	program	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Little Show": Ra-	Ray Dady, news com.	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
1:45	The Goldbergs: sk.	Fishermen's pgm: news	Mary Foster: sketch	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00	Serial drama	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light': sk.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time," with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	'Today's Children': sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Betty Dubrow
2:30	We Love and Learn	"Ladies, Be Seated"	'Light of the World': sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News; Farm and Home
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Piano-organ recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News: 'Snapshots',	Asso-Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	pies: speaker; str'g or.	"Right to Happiness"	variety show: orch.	Kick Conga
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program.	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Music for a Half Hour:	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:45	Army Relief: 'Date'	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Jack Manning, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; A. Miller's Or.
5:15	lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Follies: Music	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Musicale
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers.	News Camera; Sn'psh'ts	Moment Musicale
6:30	Jeri Sullivan	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters",	The World's Front Page	Income Tax Speaker
6:45	News: 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Int.	music; drama	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Symphony of Melody	"Army Air Forces": dr;	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Cpl. Geo. Montgomery	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Watch World Go By".	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	Dramatic sketch
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Odyssey to Freedom"	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	music: Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00	Theater: Bette	"Counterspy": drama	Jascha Heifetz, violin;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Eric
9:15	Davis; Herbert	"Counterspy": drama	Donald Voorhees Or.	"Believe It or Not"	Coates' "Cinderella"
9:30	Marshall in "The	Frankie Master's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q": Quiz pro-	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	Classical Album: Eric
9:45	Letter"	Dance orch.: Drama	gram: Jimmy McClain	honey; I. Carpenter; or	Coates' "Cinderella"
10:00	Guild: Frank Sina-	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	tra: Gay Divorcee	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"The Adventures of	Boston Conservatory
10:30	Broadway Show-	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information, Please";	Bulldog Drummond"	The Playshop Theater
10:45	time: guest	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, mc	Music; Weather	The Playshop Theater
11:00	News: Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Erskine Butterfield's Or
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Geo. Hamilton's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Jerry Wald's Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel	Day's End: music
11:45	Jerry Wald's Orch.	Hawaiian music: News.	Music You Want	Paul Martell's Orch.	Day's End: News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. (Last day.)
Wilbur—"A Highland Fling" by Margaret Curtis. Featuring Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

N. E. Mutual Hall—"Red Roses for Me," by Shaun O'Casey. Presented by the Tributary Players. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Vladimir Horowitz, soloist, 8:30.

Sunday

Symphony Hall—Recital by Jascha Heifetz, violinist. 3:30.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Bernhard Weiser, pianist. 2.
Museum of Fine Arts Tapestry Hall—Free Victory Concert for members of the Armed Forces by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 4.

Travelogue

John Hancock Hall—Colored motion pictures of the Aleutian Battleground presented by the Rev. Bernard Hubbard, S. J., "The Glacier Priest." Given under the auspices of the Notre Dame Guild. 2:15.
New England Mutual Hall—Colored motion pictures of the Aleutian Battleground presented by the Rev. Bernard Hubbard, S. J., "The Glacier Priest." Given under the auspices of the Notre Dame Guild. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "The Falcon and the Co-eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.
Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. "Week-end Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:05, 5:45, 8:20.
Kenmore—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 1:20, 4:40, 8.
Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 12, 3:16, 6:32, 9:48. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 10:23 a. m., 1:39, 4:55, 8:11.
Metropolitan—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. "The Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. "10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:25.
Modern—"The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:20, 9:20. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Orpheum—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 9:20, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:55, 7:25, 10.
Paramount—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.
RKO-Boston—"Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:25.
Scollay—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Career Girl," Frances Langford. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.
South Station Theater—"With the Marines at Tarawa," "A Letter to a Hero," "What's Your I. Q?" "Strange Testament," "Planes and Politics, with Edgar Kennedy," cartoons and latest news reels.
State—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 11:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:25, 10.
Telepix—"The Pacific War," "The Ballet," "Howard Hill," "Iraq," "A Pete Smith Novelty," "Letter to a Hero," "Bugs Bunny," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Henry Travers. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55. "Mardi-Gras." 2:30, 6, 9:20.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:25. "Career Girls," Frances Langford. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Continuous 1:45-11.
Allston: "Corvette K-225." Randolph Scott, James Brown. "Never a Dull Moment." Ritz Brothers, 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford.
Regent: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Tiger Fangs," Frank Buck. D. Renaldo.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Gangway for Tomorrow," Robert Ryan, Margo. "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd N

Farmers Told They Must Win On Home Front

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

STOW, Mass., March 4—Patriotic farmers—beset, as they are, on every hand by the serious problems of prices and feed and labor shortages—must realize that they are playing a most important role in the war effort, and should keep up the fight on the home front, farm officials asserted here last night. The occasion was the third and last in a series of farmers' meetings called by the Middlesex County Farm Bureau in co-operation with the Middlesex County Extension Service.

Queries flew thick and fast as farmers debated the pressing problems of feed and grain prices, subsidies, support prices, farm labor, the draft, farm machinery, and container supplies.

"Whether you like it or not, most of the price regulations as they affect various localities are all coming out of Washington," said Stanley W. Beal, of the United Farmers Co-operative Association. "These regulations represent the pattern of what the Government seeks to achieve in the great war effort, and all other problems, for the moment, are subordinated to that effort," Mr. Beal added.

What Dairying Must Yield

Speaking particularly to the dairymen present, Mr. Beal emphasized that the Government is looking primarily for three products: cheddar cheese, butter, and skim-milk powder.

"Everything else is secondary," he said. "These three are taken for the simple reason that they represent highly nutrious foods in concentrated form which can be easily packed and shipped to our armed forces all over the world.

"The civilian population comes last," he added, as he predicted that production of ice cream, already cut considerably, may be cut even more unless the Government gets what it wants in the way of milk products.

"There is no indication that it will be possible to greatly increase the production of fluid milk over last year," he continued. "For this reason, rationing of milk may result unless farmers produce all the cheese, butter, and skim-milk powder the Government needs and demands. All else must wait," Mr. Beal asserted.

Others speakers on the problems of the dairymen included Wendell P. Davis, Manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association, and Richard D. Alpin, of the office of the Federal Milk Administrator.

"You farmers have climbed up the hill and walked back twice on the problem of milk subsidies," Mr. Davis said. "Do you all want to walk up the hill again?"

Quick as a flash, came the answer from the farmers: "We'll keep walking!"

More Machinery Promised

Assurances that production of farm machinery—dropped almost to nothing during the last two years—will be stepped up to equal that of 1940 were voiced by Milton Allen, of the New England Council, who also is President of the Boston Market Gardeners Association.

Many farm tools, which have been difficult to obtain, will be available in almost unlimited quantities this year, he added. There will be 40 per cent more nitrogen available in 1944, and increased supplies of super-phosphate and potash, he said.

"On the other hand, the gasoline motor situation will remain tight," Mr. Allen continued. Pressure cookers will reach a production of 400,000, and some 500,000 cold-pack canning outfits are being turned out. Rope and twine supplies will be very short, but nails and staples will be more plentiful than last year, he added. Containers of all kinds will remain seriously short this year, he asserted.

Other speakers at the meeting included Joseph H. Decatur, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation; Walter Piper, of the State Department of Agriculture and Allister F. MacDougall, Manager of the Middlesex County Extension Service. Victor Cluff, President of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau, presided.

Perfect Rubies Rare

Perfect rubies are much rarer than good diamonds.

Agriculture and War Victory Linked

By a Staff Photographer

Farmers Tell Their Problems at Meeting at Stow, Mass.

In the final of a series of three big farmers' meetings called by the Middlesex County Farm Bureau in co-operation with the Middlesex County Extension Service, a large group of agriculturists brought their problems before experts last night. Left to right—Stanley W. Beal, of the United Farmers Co-operative Association, who spoke on problems of dairymen; Walter Piper, of the State Department of Agriculture, who discussed farm prices; Thomas Moore, general farmer, of Stow; Joseph Dee, fruit farmer, Concord; Richard D. Alpin, of Office of Federal Milk Administrator; Louis Dean, dairyman, Weston, and Victor Cluff, President of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau, who presided at the meeting.

Relief Leader Tells of Aiding Spanish Refugees in Mexico

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Long before Washington officials admitted the role of Franco and his Falange in the present struggle the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was quietly working in behalf of the Spanish Loyalists.

The report which Miss Persis Miller, a member of the Committee's national executive board, gave to local members today, at the home of Prof. Howard Mumford Jones, in Cambridge, described the work for refugees in Mexico.

In an interview on her arrival in Boston Miss Miller said that she had just come from Mexico City, and that the Committee is planning to lease a large Colonial style house at Churubusco in which 30 refugees, not yet able to work, can be cared for.

The present premises used for that purpose hold only 14 beds. Most of the $560,000 for which the Committee is now making a national drive, will be used for those Spanish Republicans in Mexico who, through malnutrition, battle wounds or the results of life in concentration camps, reached the country in a pitiable condition.

Not All Adults

They are not all adults, these brave opponents of Fascism who have miraculously survived imprisonment and other hardships in North Africa, Spain, France, Germany and other countries. Among the 20,000 roughly estimated to be now in Mexico there are several hundred children. One of the important activities of the Committee is the care and education they are providing for the children, in cases where the parents cannot support them.

The Committee has furnished scholarships for 180 children at the Luis Vives School and plans to provide 20 more this spring. The School, which is also attended by some Mexican children and members of the foreign colony in Mexico City, was taken over by the refugees and manned by university and secondary-school teachers who held positions of importance in Spain.

The principal was formerly a professor at the University of Madrid. Another member of the faculty was professor of astronomy there. It costs the Committee $7 a month to give each child tuition, lunch and transportation. A child to receive a scholarship must be a good student and unable to pay.

Most of the refugees are now employed, and those needing special care are eager to recover and become self-supporting. In spite of their physical sufferings and the amazing misunderstanding of their anti-Fascist cause for so long, they are still desirous of putting all they have behind the United Nations forces.

On Modern Sciences

The Luis Vives School, Miss Miller said, puts particular emphasis on the modern sciences. She found that the refugees had established two publishing houses, one for the production of the Spanish classics, modern poetry and general belles lettres; the other for the publication of scientific and technical works. They are running a steel mill which produces materials for Mexican military needs. Many of the men have gone in for agricultural training.

The achievements of the Committee are not generally known. It played a prominent part in winning the release of anti-fascists from prisons in North Africa, blocked Axis reprisals against Spanish refugees and members of the International Brigades, secured amnesty for Spanish Republicans held in Franco dungeons, and provided relief for refugees in both hemispheres.

It works with a minimum overhead, using only eight cents in the dollar for costs of operation. Of the sum of $375,192 spent from January 1, 1941, to May 31, 1943, 92 per cent was devoted to needs of refugees. Most of the members are working people, who contribute readily and generously whenever needs are announced at their meetings.

Fully Indorsed Gasoline Coupons Aim of OPA Drive

Joining in a nation-wide check-up campaign by the Office of Price Administration to make sure that all gasoline coupons are properly indorsed by motorists, local inspectors will begin a survey on Monday which will be carried out with the least amount of inconvenience to the public.

Cars will not be stopped on the roads, the OPA regional office announced. OPA investigators will be posted at filling stations to look at coupon books as cars drive in for gas. When a motorist cannot show a fully indorsed book, he will be given a notice directing him to bring his coupons, completely indorsed, to his local War Price and Rationing Board within 10 days to show that he has corrected his omission. If he does not do this, the notice tells him, a hearing will be held on a given day to determine whether his rations should be revoked.

This campaign is an integral part of OPA's current drive to break a nation-wide gang-controlled gasoline "black market," based on counterfeited and stolen ration currency. Indorsement of coupons is at the core of this drive. In no other way, except through the indorsement requirement, can OPA identify the person through whom counterfeits or stolen coupons enter the coupon flowback system. One of the purposes of the drive is to lift from the overworked gasoline dealers the burden of enforcing the regulation of indorsing coupons.

Synthetic Rubber Is Ad Club Theme

A report on synthetic rubber production — entitled "Bricks Without Straw"—will be given by George W. Vaught, Vice-President of the B. F. Goodrich Company, of Akron, Ohio, to the Advertising Club of Boston at its regular luncheon session on Tuesday, March 7, at the Hotel Statler, 12.15 p. m.

Mr. Vaught will discuss the position of the huge domestic synthetic rubber program which has just begun to roll, with relation to the world production of natural rubber which will again be available from the Far East with the close of the war. He will also speak upon the present rubber outlook.

Anti-Naziists

Refugees in Mexico

Two small German opponents of Naziism. Released from a concentration camp in France, where the little girl was born. Their grandfather was executed by Hitler. Their father fought in the International Brigade, against Franco. They were helped to reach Mexico by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

N. E. Expected To Lead Nation In Conversion

Continued from Page 1

idle war plants will furnish this region with far less of a problem than in localities where the Government has spent enormous sums for emergency facilities.

New England has in fact received a minimum of Federal financing of war plants. Only 4.7 per cent of the money the Government spent up to the end of the past year on industrial facility contracts for new plants and for equipment—$682,707,000 out of a total of $14,634,828,000 for the Continental United States—came into New England.

This region actually had a smaller plant expansion than might have been expected. Private plant expansion was very much less than that federally financed.

When the war is over New England ought to be better off because it did not expand its industrial facilities farther.

Other angles of postwar readjustment in New England indicated to the observer by the Government data include:

Comparatively Easy

Massachusetts should have a comparatively easy task of swinging over to peace, more so than most of the industrial states of the country. Its outlook for postwar readjustment seems the best among the manufacturing states of New England. Its ordnance production has been relatively small, its aircraft production still less. Its biggest single war job, far and away, has been ships.

Practically its sole question about government-financed plants will come up because of emergency shipyard construction. How much of this can be used after the war is not yet predictable, as nobody knows what the future of shipbuilding will be.

The hardest task in converting to peace seems to lie in Connecticut, which has received more war orders than any other New England State. From June of 1940 up to the first of this year, Connecticut received about $2,657,000,000 in aircraft orders and $1,870,000,000 in ordnance orders.

The volume of war orders coming into New England continues to maintain manufacturing here above its normal peacetime percentage in the national total. The last census figures on manufacturing, those of 1939, showed that New England was then doing 8.6 per cent of the manufacturing of the country. The last figures on war orders brought out that this region had received 9.1 per cent of the national total.

New England industry was able to get out this 9.1 per cent of production with only 4.7 per cent of the government-financed facilities.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. New stamps will become valid every two weeks. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Special Pork Bonus — Spare Stamp No. 4 in Book 4 became good Wednesday for five points in purchases of all kinds of pork and all kinds of sausage, regardless of whether made of pork or not, except lard; expires at midnight tonight.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, March 31; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Safety Course Planned

Training in safety methods to cut down accidents in war plants in the Boston area will be initiated Monday at Northeastern University, it was announced. An industrial safety engineering course will be given for key men, as part of a national program undertaken by Government agencies.

To Study Aviation at M. I. T.

By a Staff Photographer

Mexican Official's Nephew in Boston

Señor Alberto Cardenas, right, nephew of Gen. Lazzaro Cardenas, Mexican Secretary of War and former President of Mexico, shown as he looked through the lobby gallery window into the Mapparium of The Christian Science Publishing Society. With him, left, is Nelson Rose of American Airlines, who is assisting Señor Cardenas to get settled in Boston.

Experts Urge an Early Start On Planting Victory Gardens

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Citizens on the home front are called upon to realize that stepping up America's food production by means of Victory Gardens and home canning is absolutely essential to the war effort. Food fights for freedom at home as well as abroad. The War Food Administration urges 22,000,000 Victory Gardens this year, or 2,000,000 more than the all-time high of 1943.

You still have well-stocked shelves of home-canned goods from your efforts of last year, you say? Do some of you feel you were let down by last year's propaganda because keyed up to do hoeing and canning that now seems unnecessary?

Better be safe than sorry, say the experts. Here is what Willard A. Munson, Director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Extension Service, says:

"We would be wise to produce to the maximum of our ability this year. There is every indication that the armed services will need to withdraw far larger amounts of food from civilian use. Under war conditions it is a wise government that builds up big stores against a long war and unpredictable events, and it is a wise civilian population that shares in this risk and willingly stands its share of any losses of stored-up supplies if they later prove not needed.

Will Increase

"Furthermore, the withdrawals of food for feeding the civilian population of Europe will inevitably increase, and go on after the actual fighting is over. Farmers, too, will produce less, on account of labor and transportation problems. When this program began we had large reserves of grain, meat, and canned goods; we have seen these reserves disappear. I have no fear of building up too much. That civilian is wise who cans each year more than he uses, against the years ahead, and also replaces as he goes along."

Lowered points on commercial goods are to be expected from time to time, said another expert. Remember that not only would there be lowered points but also there would be actual shortage now if Victory Gardeners had not done so good a job in 1943. "And there is nothing that breaks down home-front morale more surely than food shortage," said Charles E. Potter, of the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The public wasn't let down. We are just where we ought to be, thanks to 20,000,000 Victory Gardens in 1943. Food production—meaning gardening for immediate consumption and canning for later use—is an important and essential war job. It is needed more than ever if we are to be where we ought to be at the end of 1944.

Now Under Way

State and local organizing is already under way. March winds may send the thermometer down to wintry depths, but spring isn't far away and will come with a rush when it comes. If you haven't a plot on your home grounds you can count on a piece of land somewhere else. There is enough land for all. So as you hug your fireside, stack up your seed catalogues, garden books, pamphlets and other informational material and get your planning done now.

Planning is the first job, and should be done before the land can be worked. Draw your plot diagram, decide what you will raise and where. Plan for succession of crops. The catalogues print tables and charts which provide the advance information you need. Study the descriptions of varieties, and stick to tried and true kinds for your major choices.

Then get your order in. There are seeds enough for everybody if we aren't wasteful, the seedsmen assure us. You may not be able to get exactly the variety you ask for, but you can be sure of something just as good. Order your seeds from a reputable dealer, and take his advice in the case of substitutions, for he is likely to know.

Cardenas Tells Mexican Aims In Air Future

Ambitious to direct airplane building operations in Mexico to provide peacetime jobs for Mexican youth now in wartime aviation, Alberto Cardenas today is preparing to undergo in Boston the advanced aviation training necessary to achieve his goal. He stated this in an interview during a visit to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The youthful nephew of Gen. Lazzaro Cardenas, Mexican Secretary of War and former President of Mexico, admitted that he had seen very little of Boston but a great deal of Boston housing in the process of finding quarters for himself and his wife who will arrive here by train from Los Angeles in a fortnight. Señor Cardenas is to begin a course at Chauncy Hall School in preparation for Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is to take a course in aeronautical engineering at the Institute which he said was recommended to him as "one of the best technical schools in the United States."

Not only is he interested in seeing aircraft manufacturing facilities built in Mexico but all types of factories to take up what he called the "labor slack" after the war. "Our nation has the educational facilities and we have a good aeronautical school at home but we lack the technical training facilities in many lines," Señor Cardenas said.

He pointed out that the Mexican Air Force receives its primary training in his own country, but that the airmen are sent to American advanced military flight training centers in order to complete their courses. When it was remarked that Brazil also had an Air Force, Señor Cardenas quickly replied with national pride, "But ours is better."

Though he received his primary school education in Mexico, Señor Cardenas said that he went to high school in San Antonio, Texas. From there he went to Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute in Los Angeles where he completed a course in draftsmanship.

His Boston experience and training, he believes, will carry him to the final stages of his goal, Señor Cardenas stated.

American Red Cross Date

The American Red Cross was founded in 1881.

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Time Tense Aboard Warships Right After First Broadsides

ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, Feb. 17. Delayed. (AP)—The tensest time aboard a warship supporting an army with close-in bombardment comes right after the first few broadsides and just before the shore batteries reply.

Like all others, this cruiser, H. M. S. Mauritius, always is in danger from the moment it starts out on a bombardment mission until it returns to port, and even then there is always the air-raid threat.

Yesterday this ship blasted three German targets inland from Gaeta Point on the coast of Italy. Two were gun batteries and the third was a railroad line over which a huge enemy gun operated.

Shepherded by a smoke-laying Royal Navy cutter, the cruiser cut in until it was about nine miles offshore, felt out the target while observers ashore and in the sky corrected the range, then cut loose with ship-shaking broadsides, throwing salvos of 1,200 pounds of steel again and again from its dozen 6-inch guns.

For fully 10 minutes after the full-scale bombardment was under way, with the Mauritius sitting still in the water to improve accuracy, there was no noticeable sign that any counter-fire was coming.

First sign was a shore smoke screen, a flimsy layer of fleece which lined the water's edge in the distance, but it was enough to hide the enemy guns which were prepared to range in on the cruiser's position.

Suddenly there was a strange-sounding explosion not far away, which seemed light compared to the broadside thunder. Water blossomed off to the left and ahead. The ship's gunnery officer leaped up on the ledge of the bridge, leaning into the wind, and trained his glasses on the spot.

"Shore batteries have opened up, sir," he shouted to the Captain. "First brick splashed about 1,500 yards off the port bow."

Already the Captain had given orders to get the ship in motion, and the pilot was swiftly charting her prospected course.

All the tenseness had been swept away in action. The duel was on. Before the day was over the cruiser moved three times. Sometimes shells were within 200 or 300 yards, but never closer than that.

European Fronts Feel Lull Before Storm of Invasion

Continued from Page 1

ening Turkey was to consolidate Turkish good will. When results in good will failed to justify the expenditure, the deal was called off. It had become an unsatisfactory residue of a bigger plan long since abandoned.

Prepare for Supreme Test

What the news from both Burma and Turkey told was of secondary possibilities inadequately exploited because of inadequate resources. What that shortage of resources told in turn was the same as the conservative operations in Italy and Russia told. Everything is being subordinated now to the supreme test of the invasion and, of course, Russia's companion move.

None of this means that there may not be sharp spurts of activity on several fronts before invasion day. It was a sample of a lull, tending to spread over the many fronts, which characterizes the period immediately preceding the main effort. It undoubtedly will be interrupted. But it most probably will be the prevailing mood of war for the period of waiting.

It was particularly noticeable this week, so noticeable that it was in itself a premonitory warning which scarcely required the pointing up of government officials. The invasion, clearly, was coming closer.

This of course had only the most remote relation to events on the broad Pacific where manpower is the least of our fighting requirements and where fighting ships are abundantly available now that Italy's fleet is on our side and Germany's has been whittled to an almost harmless residuum.

Significant Thrust

Activity there was reduced to a small but fairly significant forward thrust on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's front which began as a reconnaissance in force but was exploited, due to light initial opposition, into an attempt to seize Los Negros Island in the Admiralties. It remained to be seen whether this rather daring "infiltration" well behind the enemy's line could be sustained. It was much like what the Japanese attempted in reverse in Burma. The original glowing estimate from General MacArthur's headquarters that it had isolated Rabaul was toned down by later evidence of pretty serious Japanese reaction.

Meanwhile, the great naval sweep through the mandated islands plainly came to an end. In all probability there would be a lull for a time while our newly won positions in the Marshalls were consolidated and the fleet replenished its stores and refitted.

Paraguay Reveals Facts About Strike

ASUNCION, Paraguay, March 4 (AP)—Government rejection of union demands for minimum wages and revision of social security laws caused widespread work stoppages for 10 days last month that assumed the proportion of a general strike and resulted in the Government's seizing control of streetcar and railroad systems to prevent a transportation strike.

(This is the first dispatch regarding the strikes permitted to pass Paraguayan censorship.)

Bakers, construction workers, shoemakers, tailors and factory workers joined in the strike, which the Government officially announced had ended without any disturbances. The Government also announced that workers' contributions to the Social Security Fund would be reduced from 3 per cent of their salaries to 2 per cent.

The Government dissolved the construction workers, printers, and streetcar employees unions and confiscated their funds for social welfare purposes.

U. S. Heavy Bombers Raid Berlin

Continued from Page 1

plunged to within six miles of the city from the north.

Seventeen miles southeast of Pskov Soviet spearheads fought their way to within six miles of the Pskov-Warsaw railway, one of two last escape rail routes open to the Pskov garrison, the Moscow bulletin said, and were closing in on the rail town of Ostrov.

On the Narova River bridgehead south of Narva, Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's troops pressed westward against stubborn Nazi resistance and succeeded in enlarging their foothold on the west bank, killing more than 2,300 Germans, Moscow reported. General Govorov's troops previously had reached Auvere, nine miles west of Narva, cutting the railway leading to Reval, practically isolating the Narva garrison.

Berlin admitted Russian gains in the Narva area, described the fighting as "exceptionally embittered," and said "the enemy continues to attack without interruption."

Indicative of the fight the Germans were prepared to put up to hold Pskov, key to what is left of their communications and supply system in Northern Russia, Moscow said that "the enemy has transformed all populated places situated on the approaches to Pskov into powerful centers of defense and is putting up strong artillery resistance."

Nevertheless, according to the Russian communiqué, the Red Army troops captured 17 towns and four railway stations in the March 3 fighting, bringing their lines to a point eight miles southeast of Pskov at Pokhvalshchina. Another town engulfed in the Soviet drive was Sysaeva, 17 miles southeast of Pskov and six miles from the Pskov-Warsaw trunk line.

The lunge into the eastern outskirts of Pskov came when Soviet units smashed forward for six miles to capture the suburban town of Malove Fomkino, five miles away. The Germans left more than 800 casualties on the field of battle, the Moscow bulletin said.

Three of the railway stations swept into the Russian bag were on the Pskov-Polotsk railway.

By a Staff Artist

Soviet Pincers Squeeze Pskov

Russian troops have reached the outskirts of the Baltic city of Pskov. Arrows indicate where one spearhead is preparing to enter Pskov from the east, another is bearing down from the north, and but six miles away, while another spearhead, some 17 miles to the south, is within six miles of the escape Pskov-Warsaw Railway. Arrow to the north points to Narva, to which the Germans are reported to have put the torch under pressure of Russian advances.

Moscow-Leningrad Railway Restored

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 4

The Moscow-Leningrad railway now has been restored and the first freight train already has made the journey between the two cities, it was announced today.

Passenger service will begin soon. Red Army advances below Leningrad cleared the Germans away from the railway several weeks ago.

Air Over Europe:

American Planes In Major Attack

A daylight aerial assault of vast proportions was mounted from scores of American bases in Britain—as RAF Mosquito bombers winged homeward from night assaults on Berlin and Western Germany.

The third straight day of almost continuous Allied aerial thrusts was marked by the departure of one of the greatest armadas of bombers ever seen crossing the Strait of Dover. Almost immediately the Hilversum Radio left the air—usual sign that raiders are driving deep into Reich territory—as the great American and Allied formations dotted the blue sky for miles along the Channel.

Coast town residents identified some of the bombers droning steadily for the continent as American Flying Fortresses.

Long-range American fighter planes, making their first offensive sweep of the war over Berlin on March 3, already had served clear warning to the German people that their Capital and far reaches of the homeland now are open to heavy daylight blows.

An early announcement on the day's activities said the RAF, Dominion, and Allied Mitchells, Bostons, Typhoons, and Mosquitoes struck at military objectives in Northern France again without a loss.

Later reports on March 3's daylight operations disclosed also that both the American and British Tactical Air Forces sent hundreds of medium and light aircraft into Northern France without loss, striking at four French airfields among other objectives. These forays, together with RAF night operations over Berlin, Western Germany and enemy waters, were made without loss.

Before the morning was well along, waves of Marauders were observed returning shortly after the sound of explosions rumbled across the Channel from the French Coast.

The night RAF operations, which included mine laying, were carried out without loss of a plane.

The daylight sweep of American fighters over Berlin March 3 was regarded as a possible curtain raiser for daylight assaults against the Capital by United States heavy bombers.

Kurile Islands:

Navy Bombers Hit Japanese Bases

Six Japanese island bases, two of them on enemy homeland islands in the Kuriles only 1,200 miles north of Tokyo, were attacked by roving American naval planes on March 1 and 2, the Navy announced from Pearl Harbor.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the aerial sweeps destroyed enemy positions on Paramushiro and Shumushu in the Kuriles, Ponape in the Carolines, and on three enemy islands in the Marshalls. All American planes returned safely.

It was the second raid on Paramushiro and Shumushu within two weeks. Previous attacks were made Feb. 19. The Japanese failed to get intercepting planes into the air over any of the targets.

Five tons of bombs were dropped on the two Kurile islands, Ponape, which lies 440 miles east of the large Japanese base at Truk, was strafed and bombed. In the Eastern Marshalls, three unidentified positions were hit with 28 tons of bombs.

There was no enemy ground fire at Ponape, or in the Marshalls.

South Pacific:

Americans Advance On Los Negros Isle

Reinforced American invaders of Los Negros in the Admiralty Islands have inched forward a mile and three quarters inland against Japanese resisting from ridge positions.

The several thousands of Japanese also are being reinforced from Manus Island on the west in the battle for a dominant position in the Bismarck Sea.

But the Nipponese are undergoing a terrific pounding from Mitchell bombers and Boston attack planes and the only appearance of their planes since the invasion opened Feb. 29 resulted in a costly defeat.

This was the situation depicted in a headquarters communiqué.

Destroyers put dismounted cavalrymen of the Sixth Army ashore at Los Negros on the northeastern side of the Admiralties Feb 29 to test enemy strength there. The Japanese, obviously expecting any attack on the Admiralties to come from the south, were so outmaneuvered that the landing force quickly captured Momote airdrome.

After Gen. Douglas MacArthur personally inspected the scene and counterattacks by numerically superior forces of Japanese were thrown back, a full-fledged invasion was decided upon and reinforcements were landed March 2. Headquarters said that more enemy counterblows were blunted that day and on March 3 the invaders moved slowly ahead in all directions from the airfield.

Deprived of air support in the Admiralties by the bombing out of Lorengau airfield on Manus and the capture of Momote on Los Negros, the Japanese finally got a formation of 15 planes over the invasion scene, presumably from New Guinea bases more than 200 miles to the west. A group of Thunderbolts only half that size shot down eight of the formation definitely and are believed to have bagged four others.

The invaders hastily constructed pillboxes and dug fox holes to strengthen their positions along the one-mile, north-and-south beachhead while engineers repaired the captured airfield, slowed up in their work by rain.

The bad weather prevented planes from flying to Rabaul from the Solomons, as they had for 15 straight days, but the Solomons air force was busy at home. Around the air base perimeter at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville Island, Dauntless and Avengers sprayed 110 tons of explosives on the Japanese and farther to the south on the same island. Army bombers and fighters dumped 84 tons on the enemy's Kahili airdrome.

Italy:

Three Nazi Thrusts At Beachhead Fail

Three small German attacks against the beachhead below Rome were smashed March 2 and 3 as the Nazis continued to stab weakly at Allied lines after the failure of their latest all-out offensive, Allied headquarters in Naples announced.

A dusk assault against American troops along the Cisterna-Montello Road was beaten back by artillery fire and three tanks were destroyed. Two strong enemy patrols probing British positions around Carroceto were dispersed and infiltration attempts in the Moletta River area also failed.

Unfavorable weather curtailed ground operations on all the fronts, a communiqué said, with action in the Cassino area limited to "normal patroling and exchanges of fire." The Eighth Army repulsed a small Nazi thrust in the mountains.

Allied officers estimate that at least five Nazi divisions were used in the recent costly offensive against the beachhead. Three German divisions previously had been identified in the assault, but the Allied Command later learned the crack Hermann Göring Panzer Division and the 715th Infantry also were employed. The latter outfit suffered heavy casualties in both of the last two offensives.

Since the British and Americans landed below Rome on Jan. 22 they have taken more than 3,500 prisoners, a spokesman said.

Spitfires again blasted the Yugoslav coast, smashing two locomotives and machine-gunning trains. Wellington night bombers followed up the blows with a smash at Zara.

Bombing photos showed that about 2,000 pieces of rolling stock were in the heavily hit Lottorio yards, about five miles north of the center of Rome. Two minor explosions and fires, appearing to be in a munitions dump, were observed at the Tiburtina yards.

Burma:

Japanese Positions Taken by British

British troops captured Japanese positions north and northeast of Buthedaung, Burma, in their drive on Akyab, 50 miles to the south, and held them against strong counterattacks, a Southeast Asia communiqué from New Delhi, India, announced.

Strategic and Tactical Air Forces combined in an attack on Fort White in Northern Burma, while tactical fighters and dive bombers struck enemy positions in the Kaladan, Arakan, and Mayu areas.

West African troops moving down the Kaladin Valley east of the Mayu Range in a southward drive which already has outflanked Buthedaung, were attacking the town of Apaukwa and already had crushed most of the Japanese positions there.

Apaukwa, a Kaladin River port, lies 31 miles southeast of Buthedaung across the Mawdok Range. It is eight miles below Kauktaw, which the West Africans captured a week ago.

Two groups of Japanese forces trapped east of Ngakyedauk Pass in the Mayu Range attempted to break through the Allied lines March 3 and fall back southward. One of the groups was driven back in hard fighting and the other is being followed and harassed, with half of its original numbers killed.

[The Tokyo Radio, still claiming a victory in the Buthedaung area fighting, said Japanese troops had destroyed the main force of the 7th Indian Division. It said that 7,000 men, including 3,000 British, had been killed, and that 600 prisoners were taken.

[Allied communiqués have reported that this division, previously trapped by the Japanese, has been relieved.]

'Hopkins Letter' Trial Accents Fraud Charge

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Counsel for George N. Briggs, accused of forging the celebrated "Hopkins letter," argued yesterday that the letter was not a legal instrument capable of effecting a fraud. The Government replied that it not only could defraud C. Nelson Suarks, who published it in a book, but did defraud him.

Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher of the United States District Court took under advisement the arguments on demurrers to indictments against Mr. Briggs, ousted assistant to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

British Define Air Policy As Co-operation

Continued from Page 1

conversations" was summed up in the following statement: "So long as all nations are prepared to accept the necessity for the development of world air transport on a flexible basis subject to international regulation, possibly through the administration of an international convention which might lay down certain standards of safety—a common airport policy of radio aids, and other things—I believe there will be opportunities within the framework of international regulation for each country to express its policy in the form which it feels it can best make its own contribution to international co-operation.

"International co-operation and regulation need not exclude lines run on an international basis. It need not exclude national lines run by states. It need not exclude lines run by state-sponsored corporations or lines run by private enterprise. A world scheme of regulated civil aviation should be big enough to embrace each and all of these alternatives according to the individual wishes of co-operating nations."

Captain Balfour's statement came at the close of a long and fairly stormy debate in which left-wing members of Parliament reiterated their arguments in favor of internationalism of all civil aviation. Francis George Bowles, Labor member, declared that a world air authority should be set up which would own all aircraft used for transport purposes and all airdromes. Other Labor members, contended that this world air authority should be chiefly, if not entirely, in the hands of representatives of smaller powers so as to prevent any big power controlling an industry which was so important for waging war.

A number of conservative members of Parliament attacked this as impracticable idealism and maintained it was idle to talk of internationalization while the United States and Russia held their present views.

Outcome of Debate

The outcome of the debate and the Government's reply is that the Government's policy now appears to have crystallized fairly clearly along the lines of Captain Balfour's general statement. So far as Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Cabinet is concerned, Britain favors regulation but is not prepared to go very far beyond that in the direction either of nationalization or international ownership.

More particularly, the British Government obviously intends to continue its efforts to draw up a common policy with the Dominions—what Captain Balfour termed a "partnership" in civil aviation affairs. Thereafter its aim will be to extend this co-operation as far as possible to the United States.

Indications are that the civil aviation policy has become, and will continue to be, increasingly a party issue in Britain. The Labor Party plainly intends to stick to its program of nationalization within Britain and internationalization abroad, and because of its implications for future war and peace, the matter might well become one of the main points in the postwar election fight.

Conservatives, on the other hand, appear more and more inclined to advocate the closest possible co-operation with the Dominions, combined with a sort of "regulated competition" on international air routes. In the end, British policy is likely to be a compromise between these two views.

Aid of Nazi Victims Urged by Churchmen

By Religious News Service

LONDON, March 4—A resolution calling upon the British Government to speed up measures on behalf of Nazi war victims was adopted here at a public meeting sponsored by the National Committee for Rescue from Nazi Terror. The committee includes the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Moderators of the Church of Scotland, and the Free Church Federal Council, the Chief Rabbi, and members of all political parties.

The resolution declared that whatever other governments may do or leave undone, the British contribution to the work of rescue should be "the speediest and most generous possible, without delaying victory."

It urged the setting up of an organization with a full-time executive director similar to President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board, or, as an alternative, that such a director should be attached to an existing Cabinet subcommittee to ensure full co-operation with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, and bodies engaged in the task of rescue.

Virginia Speed Bill Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., has signed the Moore-Huff House bill authorizing the State's Chief Executive, at any time he sees fit, to raise the highway speed limit to 50 miles an hour. It is now 35 miles.

Food Situation in France: Starve or Break the Law

Continued from Page 1

is blatantly insolent. In cities and towns where hunger prevails on all sides, there are restaurant and secret food depots overflowing with rich delicacies, where one meal costs more than the average citizen earns in a month.

The profiteers excuse their actions on the grounds that the "Germans don't get it." But the French poor don't get it either.

Take meat:

Last year 1,296,000 tons of meat were consumed in France. The German Army consumed 228,000 tons, legal rationing 522,000 tons, the farmers were allowed for home consumption 196,000 tons, and the "black market" 350,000 tons known, but probably much higher in actuality.

The legal ration is only 120 grams weekly—less than a pound monthly. The poor never see more, but profiteers are limited only by the size of their purses. The poor never see chickens and eggs.

Alongside the legal restaurants there are illegal ones which are jammed with clients at little personal risk, although these restaurant proprietors generally spend half their time in prison. In prison they form "black-market" associations which now are stronger than American bootleggers in prohibition days.

Sporadic Drives

The German authorities sporadically attack the food situation. Last month they arrested, fined, and imprisoned 4,149 in Paris alone in connection with "black-market" activities, but this made hardly a dent in profiteering. In contrast to Paris, where an excellent dinner, including every speciality as always can be bought for prices ranging from 500 to 5,000 francs, there are 310,000 hot dinners sold in soup kitchens throughout the country at six francs a plate every day.

The situation in Paris is so flagrant the Prefect has made a continuous effort to restore equality. In six months he arrested and fined 10,674 for food-law infractions, imprisoned 2,981, confiscated 859 restaurants, and interned the owners, but at the end the situation was just as bad as ever.

Official prices have risen slowly but steadily. Wheat and sugar doubled in cost in four years. A pound of sugar now costs 6½ francs. Butter has risen from 11 francs to 60 francs. A kilo of eggs has officially risen only from 65 centimes to 2 francs 75 centimes.

Meat prices are almost stable, with 13 francs for a kilo of beef.

Starvation Quantities

Prices are low for rations and the food administration usually is able to supply according to ration cards, but in starvation quantities. The poorest can all buy as well as sell the right to use tobacco and textile cards, which also form a "black market."

Legal rationing of bread is adequate, 300 grams a month, and the bread is good and nearly white. But the monthly ration of fats is only 310 grams; sugar one pound; cheese 50 grams; meat 480 grams.

The vegetable markets are empty because official prices do not cover costs.

Who is going to bring vegetables to market at three of four francs a pound when "black marketers" come to the farms and buy at 30 to 40 francs? Who is going to sell eggs at two francs apiece when a steady sale can be made on the "black market" at 15 to 30 francs? Who is going to make butter to sell at 60 francs a kilo when "black-market" operators collect regularly at 1,500 francs a kilo?

Hopeless Situation

This is a hopeless situation for the badly underfed 10,000,000. It results in deals between Government officials and racketeers such as the countenancing of "black market" abattoirs, leaving the best meats to the rich and the bones and poorer cuts for the soup kitchens.

Rich agricultural sections which are suddenly caught flagrantly profiteering are obliged to make a present of their entire "black market" operations to charity.

Profiteers, whose last thought is charity, are frequently thus obliged to contribute thousands of tons of meat, butter, eggs, and flour worth many millions of francs. Either they make a present to charity, the Government says, or all are imprisoned. Yielding, they get flattering notices in newspapers, the charity of such and such a rich commune is praised, but everybody knows what really happened.

The problem of public feeding is intensifying as the occupying armies force the inhabitants to leave the coasts. Soup kitchens are controlled by the best citizens, who kept out polifes, avoiding collaboration, working for the poor and preventing within limit the rise of revolutionary anger at the ostentation of profiteers, and awaiting the day the American and British armies, aided by their own boys in the maquis, free France.

Italy Improves

NAPLES, March 4 (AP)—The Allied Control Commission's work in Liberated Italy is "a new thing in peace making, so important it may determine the ormula to be used elsewhere," said Henry Grady, chief of the Commission's economic section, in reporting general improvement in liberated areas.

He reported much improvement in Italy's food situation. "General recovery seems to be making progress in Cicily and Sardinia,' he continued adding that the "black market" generally is being whipped in Sicily with increased bread rations the major factor.

Anonymity Rule for U. S. Fliers

WITH THE 14TH AIR FORCE IN CHINA (AP)—In the China war theater, which used to sparkle with the names of star performers of the American Air Force, a curtain of secrecy now has been dropped to keep their names separated from the news of their offensive exploits against the Japanese.

It is for their own good, Japanese psychology being what it is.

Gone are the days when the home folks could read plane by plane and ship by ship how their heroes were cutting into the foe. Now Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's aces must wait until they are assigned elsewhere before they can be given any personal publicity.

For a newcomer, not acquainted with Japanese ways, these rules are not easy to understand. The explanation, however, is simple.

The Americans have found out about Japan's code of soldier ethics. A captured American aviator becomes not a prisoner of war in the gentlemanly pattern of the Geneva convention but, it seems, a living trophy of war to be paraded about either for morale building at home in Japan or in China, Indo-China or Burma to show conquered people what fine warriors the Japanese must be to have taken such a prize.

For this reason there is a rule that officers who have knowledge of tactical-strategical planning may not fly on offensive missions. This is to make sure that important military secrets of the 14th Air Force are not extracted by torture from any who may possess these secrets.

Even Chinese suspected of aiding American airmen are subject to severe reprisals and mistreatment in order to obtain any information as to the flier's whereabouts.

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Nazis Shelving Mussolini Even as Propaganda Asset

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Benito Mussolini has almost disappeared from the propaganda picture in Italy today.

Three factors account for this, in the opinion of Government analysts: poor health, mental instability, and the Duce's complete deflation as a symbol of Italian nationalism.

Of the three, the third is probably the most important; for his condition would not prevent his name from being used by the Nazis for propaganda purposes.

When Il Duce was captured by Nazi parachutists last September, Nazi propagandists declared this was equivalent to a major military victory. They showed every sign of intending to make good use of him as leader of the puppet "Italian Social Republic."

But in succeeding months Mussolini has been less in the public eye, according to an analysis by the Federal Communications Commission. In September, 11 official acts were attributed to him on the Nazi-controlled radios; in October, eight, and in November, only five. In December the number rose to seven, but it dropped again in January.

Fewer References

The average number of references to Mussolini on the Rome Radio dropped from almost 5 in September to less than 1 in December. In the last calendar week of January, the Fascist radios referred to him only once, when the heads of provinces in Northern Italy appealed to him to "permit" Italians once more to take up arms in defense of Rome which "is threatened by a new barbarism and defended by German heroism."

The former Duce's eclipse is brought out even more strongly by the things he has not done since his "rescue." He has not made a public appearance of any kind; he has not made a speech, except for the recorded broadcast of Sept. 18, since his brief Palazzo Venezia appearance last May; he has granted only one interview, and that to a German journalist; he did not attend the Verona Congress for the drafting of a new Fascist program, nor did he speak on the anniversary of the march on Rome on Oct. 28, although his appearance had been promised both times; and he took no part in the celebrations of Axis solidarity held on the Tripartite pact anniversaries of Sept. 27 and Dec. 11.

Lost His Power

Further evidence of the Duce's loss of prestige is his loss of power in the new fascist setup. He has recognized that his position is not permanent, but subject to confirmation by an assembly at some future time.

He has given up four of the five key cabinet jobs he once held. And he has yielded to local Fascist leaders who wanted to elect their party officials rather than have them appointed from above.

Thus he retains only nominal control over his remaining Fascists, as symbolized by the greeting sent to him by the Verona conference: "While enunciating its own program of action, the Fascist Republican Party greets you, Duce!"

Mussolini's withdrawal from control of the neo-Fascist organization produced a scramble for power by his former lieutenants. Chief among these are Allessandro Pavolini, former Minister of Popular Culture, who is reported by Swiss sources to be disposed to make concessions to democratic sentiment; and the extremist Roberto Farinacci, who is said by the newspaper Corriere del Ticino to be "preparing to take revenge, aided by the fact that Mussolini's physical and moral condition is stated to have seriously declined."

Confined to Villa

The Duce's physical and mental condition is hinted at by the Hungarian home radio on Jan. 10: "Mussolini's state of health does not enable him to leave his villa on Lake Garda, and he is under permanent supervision."

A German home radiocast in September declared that "a certain deterioration in the state of his health in the course of the last few months may have facilitated the infamous coup" of July 25.

Swiss reporters and Marshal Pietro Badoglio himself have reported that the Duce was in a severe state of depression during the July 25 crisis, remaining "silent and stiff in a brown study" (luzerner Tagblatt). According to Marshal Badoglio's account, he "remained sunk in himself, saying nothing," until he later began to speak "with increasing agitation . . . lashing himself into a fury."

Some Italian experts are speculating on whether Mussolini's physical and mental decline has caused the Nazis to despair of using him as a propaganda symbol. According to the FCC analysis quoted above, however, the probable reason for shelving him is their belief that he has actually become a negative propaganda symbol: the Italian audience is repelled rather than fascinated by stories about him.

U. S. Ace Downed By Antiair Fire

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—A single burst from a German anti-aircraft gunner brought down Maj. Carl Beckman, leading United States fighter ace in the European war theater, who has been officially listed as missing in action.

Major Beckman, Thunderbolt pilot from De Funiak Springs, Fla., had 18 victories to his credit. He was last seen at 12,000 feet, his plane afire, after he had ordered Lieut. George Perpente of New Brunswick, N. J., to "take the boys home. I can't make it."

His plane had been hit as he led a flight of four ships on a diversionary strafing run over a German airfield while returning from escort duty over enemy territory.

Major Beckman got his 17th and 18th planes on Feb. 8, bringing him to within eight of the record of 26 established by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker in World War I.

Tokyo Closes Cafés To Get Manpower

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—A total of 9,800 "high-class entertainment" places in Tokyo, ranging from the Imperial Hotel's restaurant to a long string of geisha houses, will be closed tomorrow under a measure adopted by Premier Hideki Tojo's Government to "fit the mode of public living to wartime requirements," the Japanese Domei Agency said today.

In a wireless dispatch beamed to North America and recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, Domei said the closing-down decree would affect 4,300 geisha houses, 850 restaurants and about 2,000 cafes, cabarets, tea rooms, and "similar establishments, as well as "nine leading theaters."

The dispatch said 35,000 employees would be released for "mobilization in munitions factories and other wartime industrial plants."

Air Force Supports Beachhead

Official United States Army Air Forces from Harris & Ewing

Incident in Battle for Italy

As landing forces were establishing beachheads at Nettuno, Italy, B-26 Marauder medium bombers of the United States Army 12th Air Force gave support to the operations just 30 miles below by bombing vital communications targets immediately to the rear of the Fifth Army front. As pictured here, the planes are bombing the highway bridges at Ceprano, Italy. The black puffs at upper left are from Nazi flak. Snow-capped mountains appear in distance.

Thais Grow Restive Under Tokyo Heel

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The people of Thailand, despite subjection to Allied bombings, consider the Japanese their real enemy and show increasing signs of distaste for their conquerors.

Premier Luang Pibul Songgram's position has grown steadily weaker since last fall, when he resigned the defense portfolio. After making a sensational speech in which he compared Thailand's position to that of Italy, implying the probability of military defeat, he was little heard on the radio under his pseudonym "Sammakhi Thai," although he had given 70 radio talks in the preceding year. Apparently even the Japanese were wary of him.

Today he is cordially despised as a traitor and a "Quisling" by the bulk of his people. Popular sentiment has rallied more and more around the figures of the democratic and pro-British period before the present ruling group took over the Government.

Japanese in Background

The Japanese continue to stay in the background as much as possible, but conditions in the country are so bad that this policy has helped them little. When Thai commentators make propaganda for their masters they preface it with the statement that "even" the Japanese have some bad traits.

The Allied air raids which started in December have had far-reaching results. Destruction is said to be extensive, although the pro-Japanese propagandists claimed for home consumption that only Buddhist temples and cultural institutions were hit. In February, the radio announced that Bangkok will no longer be considered the capital, the main government departments having been evacuated northward to the village of Petchabun, a step long advocated by the Japanese.

Part of the civilian population of Bangkok and Lampang also has been evacuated. Those leaving the cities are warned to disperse throughout the country rather than congregate in one place. Boat owners are reminded of the limits on capacity loads and warned against raising fares.

Budget Soars

The Government's defense budget for the coming year has been doubled, from 56,000,000 to 113,000,000 bahts, and a women's army corp has been formed. The army, navy, air and police forces have been centralized under the new Minister of Defense, Lieut. Gen. Kriangsak Phichit, to reduce the possibility of conflict among the various branches.

The Government has placed the railroads under military control and provided for confiscation of lands needed by the military.

Taxes have been raised drastically. The people are being warned of possible food shortages, although before the arrival of the Japanese the country always had a surplus.

Cotton and sugar are becoming increasingly scarce. The cotton shortage may also explain the dearth of rubber tires, all of which have been commandeered by the army.

Emphasis is now being placed on the mass marriage program designed to increase the country's population from 18,000,000 to 40,000,000 persons in 30 years. A new tax was placed on bachelors and childless men over 25 early this year.

Japanese Urged To Turn In Phones

By the Associated Press

New York, March 4

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Japan's totalitarian party, has begun a campaign to round up all telephones now being used for "nonessential" purposes, the Tokyo Radio said in a domestic broadcast reported March 2 by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

"In this movement," the radiocast told the Japanese people, "persons who do not have any actual need for telephones in their homes will be asked to turn them in voluntarily, and more telephones will be installed in important factories, shipyards, and other necessary places."

Demand for Church of Italy New Blow Against Vatican

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, March 4—At the moment when Vatican State and Church property is threatened with physical violence by war, Roberto Farinacci and the Fascist press add the threat of religious disruption by demanding of Mussolini that the Italian Fascist puppet republic reject Roman Catholicism and establish an Italian state church.

Recent violation of the papal right of extraterritoriality by Neo-Fascists who entered St. Paul's basilica to capture enemies seeking refuge there, thus seems to be not an isolated accident but the expression of deep-seated hostility of Neo-Fascism against the Vatican.

Signor Farinacci writes: "We have always honored world Catholicism, but despite that we will go the limit if need be. We are determined without hesitation to fight against everyone."

Papal Sovereignty

The Lateran Treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, between the Vatican and Italy, which Signor Farinacci has demanded be renounced, was negotiated for the Papacy by Francesco Pacelli, brother of the present Pope. It gave the Pope temporal sovereignty over Vatican City, ending his "unworthy imprisonment" dating from the seizure of Rome and the annexation of the Papal States on Sept. 20, 1870, by the new Italian Kingdom.

The Lateran Treaty was meant to last. The then Pope wrote of it: "Not a line or expression is contained which was not the object of our personal studies, reflections, and especially our prayers for at least 30 months."

Several Italian priests have been recruited to the movement for the founding of an Italian State Catholicism. They are gathered around an apostate priest, who issues a weekly publication attacking the Vatican. In a recent number he attacked the Osservatore Romano, the official Vatican newspaper, and wrote that Pope Pius XII would soon form an alliance with Premier Stalin of Russia.

Chief grudge of the Neo-Fascists seems to be, according to their press, that the Vatican has neglected to take up relations with the new Mussolini republican government and has continued to deal only with the German minister to the Papal Court.

Feeling of Inferiority

This is an expression of the long-standing feeling of inferiority of the Neo-Fascists. They are ignored and disdained by the Italian people in the areas they occupy, as "Quislings," and even the Germans look down upon them, treating them more as servants than as equals.

In rejecting the Lateran Treaty, the Neo-Fascists forget that it was an agreement with the Italian King and not with Mussolini. It contains clauses which provide that bishops be named with agreement of the Italian State and that they swear allegiance to the King. The clauses likewise specify that Cardinals are to have the privileges and honors of royal princes.

Another complaint of the Neo-Fascists is that Roman Catholics refused formally to condemn the Allies for destruction of the Benedictine Monastery on Monte Cassino.

Signor Farinacci accuses the large majority of the Italian bishops of openly opposing Neo-Fascism or at least taking a neutral position while the Roman Catholic paper Azione Cattolica Italiana increasingly opposes republican laws and principles.

Postwar Army Strength

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—A House committee would be formed to decide on the strength of the nation's postwar military forces under a resolution introduced yesterday by Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York.

Nazis Picture 'Defensive' Aid In Soviet Trap

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Underground reports from Belgium shed quite a different light on the "escape" of German troops from the Cherkasy trap in Russia—a military accomplishment for which Adolf Hitler recently decorated Léon Degrelle, Belgian Nazi leader.

Captain Degrelle, head of the Belgian "Walloon Brigade," who went to the Russian front in 1941, was produced by the German High Command recently to convince German and neutral newspapermen that annihilation of 10 German divisions in the Cherkasy pocket has actually been a German "defensive victory."

Captain Degrelle told the press that "90 per cent of the German troops had been saved and that only heavily wounded men had been left behind."

Evacuated by Airplane

Actually, it appears that Captain Degrelle and many German high ranking officers were evacuated by airplane and that the bulk of the German forces, including the Belgian "Walloon Brigade," were killed or taken prisoner by the Russians, according to underground reports reaching here.

The history of the Belgian "Quisling" volunteers on the Russian front is that of failure. Even the Germans had to admit that recruiting of Belgian volunteers for the "European war against Bolshevism" had been very disappointing.

The "Walloon Brigade" at no time numbered more than 1,000 men. When the Belgian "Quisling" Legion first appeared on the battle front, it was routed by the Russians, and the Germans had to reform the unit. The "brigade" was then split up and Belgian volunteer companies fought in mixed units with German troops.

Underground reports from Belgium say that the Walloon volunteers suffered very heavy losses and almost one third of them were killed or disabled. From a Belgian group of 150 which took part in the battle for Stalingrad, only 27 returned to Belgium. Out of another group of 70 which fought at Kharkov, all but 20 were killed. It appears that at Cherkasy the remnants of the Belgian Legion have now been wiped out.

Use of "Quislings"

It is not likely that the German High Command will care to replace the Belgian "Quisling" unit which practically had no military value. Since some time already, the Nazis are using the "Quislings" in the occupied countries to fight the increasingly strong resistance movements.

In French-speaking Belgium, they have set up a semimilitary formation, "the Walloon Guard," which recruits its members from the Rexist movement (followers of Léon Degrelle). The Belgian Government in London, moreover, warned the home population not to join the special police formations set up by the occupation authorities. A first contingent of 2,470 special policemen was to be recruited in 1943 and the Belgian Government declared that "anyone joining this organization will be liable to punishment under the penal code." The Germans are also recruiting Belgian fascists for the "European Section" of the German Waffen SS.

Canada's Lifting Of Meat Rationing No Aid to the U. S.

OTTAWA, March 4 (AP)—Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner said yesterday in the House of Commons that suspension of meat rationing in Canada, announced this week, had been discussed with British and United States authorities. There would be no point in opening up cattle shipments to the United States at a time when plants there were having as much trouble handling heavy marketings as were those in Canada, he said.

Under a trade agreement with the United States, Canada could ship a certain number of beef cattle yearly, but shipments were halted in 1942 when all available supplies were needed at home, he added.

Mr. Gardiner said the Canadian Meat Board buys meat when it comes close to the floor price and holds it for shipment to the United Kingdom, but none of the higher beef grades had been far below the price ceiling and only cow meat had been available for overseas shipment.

British Trade Unions Demand Practical Demobilization Plan

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—The British Government's first bill to help the fighting men get their jobs back after the war, or to compensate them, has passed through its final stages in the House of Commons this week.

At the same time, another bill has become law providing that the state shall take full responsibility for disabled men.

But the most far-reaching of all developments in demobilization plans has been this week's blunt statement by the Trade Union Congress that a policy of "first into the army, first out" just won't work, however desirable it may seem.

Practical Plan Urged

In other words, the powerful trade-union executive calls for an end to the rosy-spectacled view of reinstatement for returning heroes, and instead asks for a more practical approach to the question of getting peacetime industry on its feet again. Key men, and not necessarily those with the longest war service, will be wanted back first in the factories, says Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the T. U. C., in a report just published.

This represents a reversal of the policy advocated earlier in the war by Britain's Socialist Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin. Only last September, Mr. Bevin told the T. U. C. at its annual conference, that industry could not expect priority reinstatement of key men. Industry had managed as best it could in wartime and would have to do the same in peace conditions, he said then.

Mr. Bevin has backed the "first into the army, first out" policy because he is determined there shall be no repetition of the World War I experience when wire pulling caused serious injustice in the demobilization scheme.

Compensation Planned

The bill which he has just piloted through Parliament provides the means to compensate and maintain demobilized men while they are getting settled into civilian life again. It also provides the machinery for computing priority in demobilization.

But clearly Sir Walter, speaking for the T. U. C., has introduced a new sense of realism into the whole question of reinstatement in industry in which the welfare of industry as a whole is placed before the interest of the individual.

The T. U. C. says it is just as determined as Mr. Bevin to prevent wangling over demobilization. But it advocates plain speaking now to the men and women of the forces to prevent future disillusionment. It urges the Government to publish and distribute a reverse schedule of reserved occupations to show all men and women in the fighting services where they stand.

The new T. U. C. statement of policy doubtless will carry much weight in the Government's further and more detailed plans for demobilization.

Other Points

Other points in Sir Walter's statement include:

1. Ex-servicemen cannot expect special privileges in industry. Thus, a prewar engine cleaner cannot expect to return after the war as an engine driver unless his wartime work has been driving engines.

2. On the other hand, the man who was an apprentice before the war but now is a married man with a family will not be expected to become an apprentice again. The suggestion is that Treasury grants will temporarily make up apprentice wages to adult standards.

3. All overtime should be suspended in the transition period from war to peace. Holidays with pay be given to ex-servicemen.

4. In company with control of industry, control of labor, including compulsory direction powers, will have to continue at least till the war against Japan has been won. No one should be allowed to take a job except through an employment exchange or trade union. Sir Walter and the T. U. C. show they are in line with the Government in making full employment their primary aim. Sir William Beveridge will soon be publishing his recommendations for how such full employment can be achieved.

OPA Rejects 'Pants' For 2 Pairs of 'Em

WASHINGTON (AP)—That elusive extra pair of pants continued to dangle out of reach.

Two-trouser suits, trouser pleats, and vests for double-breasted suits still are items for postwar planning.

The Clothing Branch of the War Production Board said present restrictions on the manufacture of men's and boys' clothes will not be lifted or eased.

The announcement came after two clothing industry advisory committees had discussed with WPB officials the possibility of modifying restrictions.

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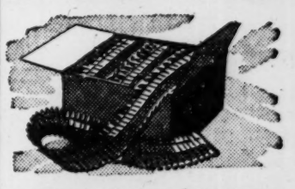
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Move to Take N. Y. High Court Out of Politics Finds Backing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3—The proposed reform of judicial selection to take State Supreme Court nominations out of the hands of political bosses finds organized labor, civic and bar groups and the American Labor Party joined for the direct election method as opposed to the combination appointive-election system suggested by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

The bipartisan political-plum system which last fall implicated the New York County nomination of Thomas A. Aurelio with the influence of Frank Costello, underworld figure, has brought a concerted drive for improvement in the judicial election setup, and the Dewey program would amend the State Constitution to empower the Governor to nominate with Senate concurrence, the voters thereafter to approve or reject his choice.

Concrete support of a version of the Dewey proposal came at a hearing here yesterday only from the Lawyers Committee of the First Judicial District, Manhattan, and the Grand Jury Association of New York County.

With Allen Wardwell, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., and Samuel Seabury as spokesmen, the Lawyers' Committee urged adoption of a revision measure sponsored by State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Manhattan Republican, to bring bench selections for Supreme Court and County, General Sessions, City, Surrogate, Special Surrogate and Special County Courts within the intent of the amendment, but optional with each of the State's judicial districts.

Mr. Seabury, declaring that present selection by political leaders at political conventions vested this process "in the very worst place we could find," characterized the Coudert measure as a "happy combination." It would remove nomination from the political bosses, he said, yet keep the process democratic by the required popular ratification. To the many proponents for a direct primary solution, he replied that "a primary is just another form of politics."

The opposition battery was headed by Thomas J. Murray, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Harold J. Garno, representing the New York State Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Copal Mintz, Legislative Spokesman of the American Labor Party; Edward C. Maguire, Labor Adviser to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and appearing in behalf of the National Lawyers Guild: George Hallett, of the Citizens Union; William H. Bird, of the Twenty-Third Street Association, and Raymond J. Scully ,of the Bronx County Bar Association.

Wasatch Front in Utah Plans To Retain Wartime Progress

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Utah

The "Wasatch Front" is a postwar front. It is the area in which, after victory in Europe and Asia, the people of Utah will make a determined stand to retain enough of their wartime industrial progress to assure future industrial competence. Charts, maps, and even specific plans for the Wasatch Front are now being perfected.

During the war period Utah, always before almost exclusively an agricultural State, has seen its population expand tremendously, its cities surge with increased business, its mines gear up production to speed the war. Meshed to the State's basic industry, agriculture, the war-brought activity in other fields has set a new tempo of living which Utah folks find desirable, and which they wish—and intend—to keep.

Generalissimo of the "after victory" plans for the Wasatch Front [spelled with capital letters in Utah] is Gov. Herbert B. Maw. Second in command, and chief deviser of strategy, is Ora Bundy, Utah's Director of Postwar Planning, also Chairman of the Utah State Department of Publicity and Industrial Development. Working partners of Director Bundy are H. J. Plumhof, former General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, and A. S. Brown. Associated with them are outstanding individuals in every possible field of practice or theory which may contribute action, knowledge, or imagination.

Geographically the Wasatch Front area includes the western portion of the great plateau which falls away westward into the valleys of the Great Salt Lake and Utah Lake, and the eastern section of this vast north-south depression, upon which the precipitous rim of the Wasatch Mountains looks down. The area extends from below Provo in the south to slightly north of Logan, and includes these cities and Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Brigham.

What amounted to preliminary marching orders for the after-victory industrial advance were voiced by Governor Maw:

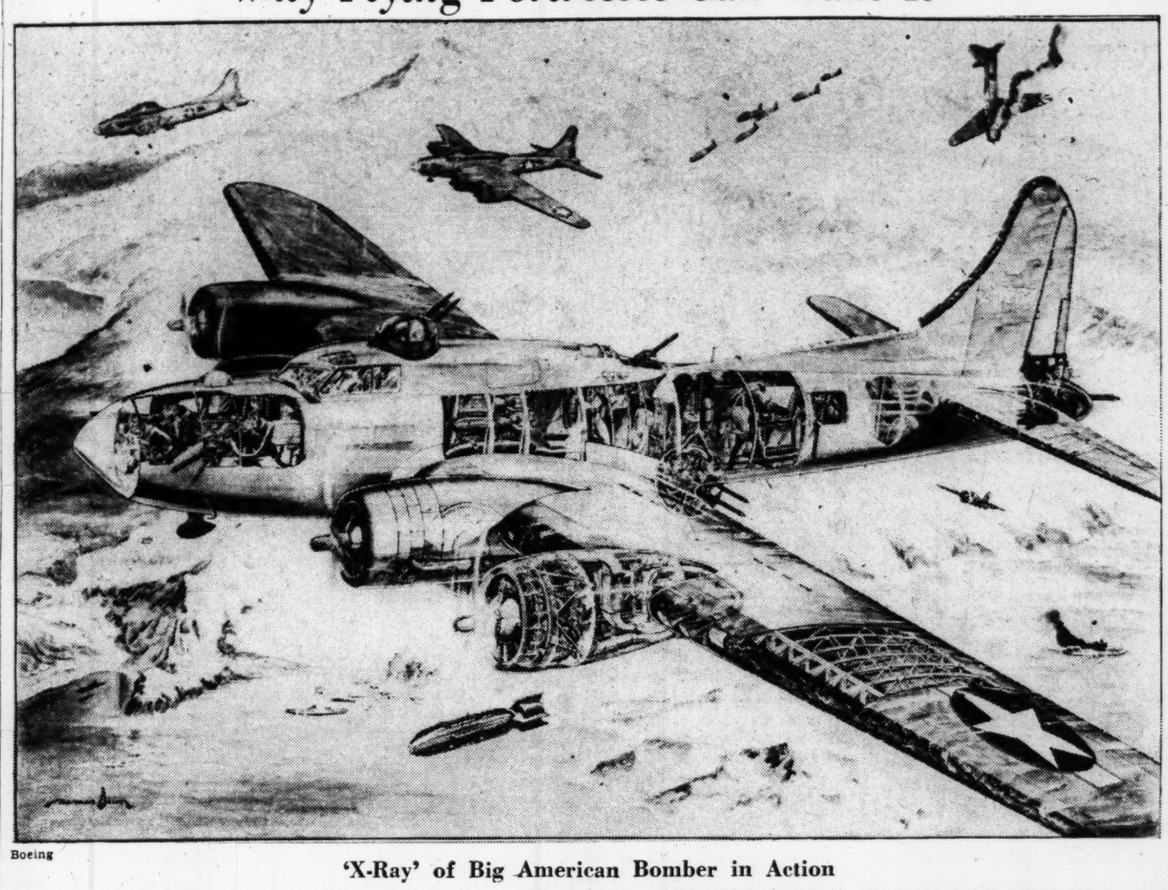
"In another postwar period there must be no suspicion of useless 'boondoggling'; no soul-wracking and costly delays when the demand is for action. Utah must be prepared to 'get the dirt flying' on the shortest possible notive. At the same time, every step taken must fit into an intelligent and carefully evolved design that will give Utah the proud place among the states to which she is entitled by reason of her vast human and material resources. Only through careful, co-operative community planning can each citizen attain in the maximum degree that right to the pursuit of happiness which is the American way of life and the stake in the present World War."

Early in its explorations the general staff for the Wasatch Front found that the labor force for the four central counties which embraced the largest cities of the State, had been increased more than 40 per cent, and employment had been expanded more than 60 per cent.

The increased military establishment alone has brought about important changes in an area which was formerly concerned mainly with agriculture, mining, and trade. While this increase set up new markets for Utah products and established new fields of employment, it also took over several thousand acres of the State's best agricultural land, drained workers from the farms, caused housing shortages, over-crowding of schools, and other problems related to population congestion.

An alaborate and comprehensive 300-page report compiled by the "general staff" of the Wasatch Front delves into all phases of the State's new opportunities. The

Why Flying Fortresses Can 'Take It'



Boeing

'X-Ray' of Big American Bomber in Action

A Boeing artist depicts Flying Fortresses in action in the South Pacific and cuts away the "skin" of a bomber to show the crew in action. In the nose, the bombardier is releasing bombs and the navigator and engineer are busy with their "fifties." Pilot is shown watching for enemy planes similar to Zero going down in flames in background; to his right is co-pilot. Top turret guns, manned by another engineer, are primed for action. Next come bomb racks, and then another top gun operated by the first radio operator against targets of opportunity coming from above. Second radio operator mans spectacular ball turret against underneath attacks. Two waist gunners handle the fast-firing .50-caliber machine guns. Retracted tail wheel can be seen next, and then "tail-gun Tommy," Fortress photographer, is shown kneeling, waiting for a Japanese plane to come within range of his twin "fifties." One of the four Wright engines, which power the huge bomber, is shown cut away, together with part of the wing, revealing its great structural strength—one of the reasons the Fortress can "take it."

Three Years of Work Give Southwest Huge Denison Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURANT, Okla.—The $50,000,000 Denison Dam on Red River here, the first of what is expected to be a series of combination flood control and power generating dams on rivers in Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas, has been finished.

Unlike the massive Boulder and Grand Coulee Dams of the West, Denison is an earthen dam, but every bit as impressive as the concrete and steel units.

Like the sleeping giant sprawled out across Red River here on the Texas-Oklahoma border, Denison is four miles long and strong enough to impound a gigantic lake with a 1,200-mile shoreline.

With the dam completed, waters are already backing up behind the barrier and will continue to rise until the huge reservoir is filled, covering about 127,000 scres of land in the states of Oklahoma and Texas.

Three Years of Work

Building such a huge dual purpose dam as Denison, said to be the largest rolled-fill earthen dam in the world, was not an easy task. More than three years of hard work have been spent in throwing up this massive embankment. In fact, engineers say it took approximately 17,000,000 cubic yards of dirt, not counting 200,000 cubic yards of stone that were carefully worked into the base to protect the embankment from action of the waves when the reservoir is filled.

Every yard of that soil had to be just right.

That is, to build such a huge dam as Denison out of dirt, Army Engineers had to be sure that the type of soil placed on the embankment was of a type and character that would withstand the pressure from the water—that it would not suddenly give way and release millions of tons of water on the district downstream.

From Floods to Power

Exhaustive tests were made by experts to find the right type of soils, then engineers and construction workers had to fight numerous weather hazards as are customary on the Texas and Oklahoma plains here. Constant floods caused no little concern, but over all, engineers triumphed and now Denison is finished.

Soon the waters of Red River, instead of flooding farm lands and causing constant flood threats to those who live along its crooked path, will be turning giant turbines to generate power.

It is estimated that when generators have been installed and full capacity is reached, Denison will generate up to 200,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually.

But producing power is not the only purpose of Denison. Its huge lake-like reservoir backing up about 80 miles or more to Gainesville, Texas, on Red River, and 60 miles up the Washita River to Ravia, Okla., will provide an almost everlasting source of water for possible irrigation use in addition to clamping on tight flood control.

No longer will Red River go rampaging out of its banks over lowland farms, destroying crops and forcing residents to flee to higher ground. No longer will highways and railroad bridges have to be rebuilt because of the action of flood waters.

Truly an engineering triumph, Denison dam will prove its worth in coming years when its power generating facilities and flood control worth are fully utilized.

As other dams are constructed along Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas streams, as now scheduled, Denison will be connected up by means of transmission lines to tie into the system.

Thus, what once was an idle waste of flood waters will turn giant turbines to electrify thousands of farm homes and provide the power for industrializing this entire Southwest. With electric power, natural resources that have received little attention in the Mid-South and Southwest may be developed profitably.

Oil for Spain Unembargoed If in Package

PHILADELPHIA, March 4 (AP)—A quarter million gallons of high grade Pennsylvania lubricating oil in 55-gallon drums has been loaded at an East Coast port and will be shipped to Spain within the next few days, the Philadelphia Record said in a front-page story today. The newspaper said it received its information "from an indisputable source" and added that the shipment is "in direct contradiction to the policy which the public has been led to believe is followed by the State Department."

The Record said the policy of the State Department, as reported from Washington with Department approval, was:

"There has been an embargo on oil shipments to Spain since Feb. 1 from the Western Hemisphere—an embargo in which Great Britain joined.

"Even before that, oil shipments from this hemisphere were solely from the Caribbean area, with no United States oil going to Spain at any time during the war."

A State Department spokesman, when informed of the oil shipment, said the embargo does not, and never has, applied to "packaged oil," the Record reported.

Oil in drums, barrels or any other package, can be shipped, provided the Department approves of the specified cargo, the spokesman was quoted as saying. The embargo applies only to bulk oil, shipped in tankers, the Record said the spokesman explained.

Bulk Oil Banned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—The Pennsylvania oil reported by the Philadelphia Record today to be going to Spain in drums from an East Coast port does not constitute a violation of the recent embargo on Spanish oil shipments, State Department officials said today.

The embargo thus far covers only bulk shipments by tanker from the Caribbean, they explained. Shipments of this type have been entirely stopped.

Decision as to what oil shall go to Spain as part of United Nations diplomacy is made jointly by the State Department, the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Oil shipped in drums is used chiefly for industrial purposes and would not go far in "oiling a war," State Department officials said.

War-Guilt Resolve Entered in Senate

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—A resolution calling upon the United Nations to arrange now for war guilt trials and pledging the United States to a "full part" in the prosecution and punishment of those responsible for war atrocities was introduced in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, the author, told his colleagues that international crime can never effectively be suppressed "unless stern justice is dealt out to those who have committed such criminal acts."

The resolution concludes:

"It is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the Government of the United States shall take its full part in working and executing plans concurred in by the United Nations for the trial and punishment of those guilty of the crimes of military aggression and atrocities committed during the war upon prisoners of war and civilians."

Roosevelt Enters 12th Year Of Crises in Presidency

Continued from Page 1

him by the Constitution, even at the risk of home-front muddles.

His recent announcement that "New Deal" has been supplanted as a political slogan with "Win the War" is one evidence. His appeal for a national service act on behalf of his military advisers without consulting his home-front manpower officials is another. His order for Government seizure of the railroads on account of a threatened strike was another.

When Mrs. Roosevelt takes off for a flying trip to the Caribbean and South America within the next few days, at the suggestion of the President, she will visit not the social projects in which she is interested, but the military installations where American boys feel they are isolated and unappreciated.

Fourth-Term Controversy

Ahead of Mr. Roosevelt today as he enters his 12th year is a bitter political fight over the wisdom of re-electing him to the Presidency for a fourth term. The fight will be more of an intra- and inter-party fight than in the minds of the independent voters who are generally ready to cast their ballot for any candidate who they think can get the war over quickly and lay the foundations for a lasting peace. The fourth-term issue will not be as acute as was the third-term issue because there is not quite so much precedent-breaking involved.

The President's part in the forthcoming campaign is expected to parallel his role in 1940, when he stayed as close as possible to the White House attending to affairs of state. This year there will be even less time for political speeches and Mr. Roosevelt will have to depend even more on his record for support.

His party leadership in Congress has broken with the President and there is likelihood that the next Congress will be controlled by the Republicans. This situation apparently does not disturb Mr. Roosevelt's political ambitions. He is alleged to have told friends that it would be easier to fight an opposition Congress in the open than to handle undercover opposition in his own party, which he has found difficult to deal with recently in breaks between him and Congress over the soldiers' vote, the tax bill, and the subsidy issue.

Seabee Units Praised By Admiral Halsey

By the Associated Press

Green Islands in the Solomons. Delayed.

Admiral William F. Halsey, South Pacific Allied Commander, made a surprise inspection trip to this northernmost outpost of the Allies northward push from the Solomons five days after the islands' invasion.

Admiral Halsey particularly praised the Navy construction battalion units on the speed in building an airfield. He also commended defenses set up by New Zealand troops and by American units.

Vice-Admiral Aubrey Fitch, commander of South Pacific air forces, accompanied Admiral Halsey and congratulated Commander Clifton Whyte, Washington, D. C., head of the Green Island Seabee units, upon the progress of the airfield in what was once a coconut grove.

5 Minutes on Air 10-Hour Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4—How long does it take to prepare a five-minute analysis of the news?

While speaking before a group of high-school journalists recently, Joseph C. Harsch, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, heard over CBS from Washington on the "Meaning of the News," Monday through Friday, answered, "About 10 hours!" All this to produce one script not exceeding 600 words! That stunned many a would-be reporter.

Preparing for his 6:55-to-7 p. m. analysis is in addition to his "file" of Monitor copy.

Mr. Harsch begins at 9 a. m. in the CBS Washington newsroom, first poring over the yards of copy coming in on three press service tickers.

During the forenoon, he makes a dozen or so calls to his own private information sources before lunching with other news and radio reporters at the Press Club or other rendezvous.

His afternoon is taken up by press conferences at various governmental departments and by more perusal of wire-service copy. He estimates that during one week, he reads wire-service copy equal to the wordage of 15 novels.

Finally, late in the afternoon, Mr. Harsch starts writing his five-minute analysis, and keeps revising it right up to radiocast time as new bulletins pour in.

After his "Meaning of the News" is presented, Mr. Harsch grabs a quick supper at home with his wife and two young boys, then hurries back to the CBS newsroom to catch the latest bulletins. He may have to again revise his first script for his later re-radiocast to the Pacific Coast CBS network.

Prices

Continued from Page 1

place of ration books, will also have to be endorsed.

It's all in the interest of eliminating "black markets."

Lard Ration-Free

Lard will be ration-free during March but you will continue to get two ration points a pound for the waste fats you turn in, if WPB salvage directors have their way.

The lard glut is due to the fact that farmers, unable to get their pigs slaughtered have let them grow fat on the farm.

Consumers should not pay ration points for lard despite the 3 point listing on the March point value table. If your storekeeper hasn't done so, he should correct his chart to make the ration value of lard read "zero."

Navy Wins Battle: Civilians Unbraid

SEATTLE, Wash., March 4 (AP)—The Navy has won another battle.

County Commissioner Russell H. Fluent informed Rear Admiral S. A. Taffinder that uniforms worn by county-city building elevator operators would be altered so passengers won't think they're being chauffeured by Navy officers.

The uniforms had plenty of gold braid, and the head starter, Norman LaBrie, wore two gold stripes on his sleeve and his World War I campaign ribbons.

Rice Important Food

The principal food of half the human race is rice.

Air Line Goes From 'String' To 'Big Time'

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Ten years ago, National Airlines, Inc., was the original shoestring venture. Boss, pilot, mechanic, ticket collector, and baggageman was 32-year-old George Theodore Baker. His fleet of planes was one single-engined Ryan.

"I thought we'd go broke every day," says Mr. Baker. He ended the first year with a net profit of $127.92.

Now the Civil Aeronautics Board has granted Mr. Baker's company the right to fly from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York City, almost paralleling the route flown by big Eastern Airlines, Inc., and serving five cities on Eastern's route.

The grant meant big time for National Airlines. Far from being awed, National wants to take on more. Mr. Baker has applications in with CAB for flights to Chicago, Kansas City, Tulsa, Fort Worth, El Paso, and stops in South America and the Caribbean area.

For the New York run alone, Mr. Baker plans to employ 500 additional personnel, and acquire four new Lockheed Constellations "as soon as available."

National's climb has been slow but steady. Its fleet increased from the one Ryan plane to seven Lockheed Lodestars, its personnel from 10 to 700. Its gross income grew to $1,382,000. While its only out-of-state flights were to New Orleans and Mobile, Ala., it had a network of runs over Florida.

More Cotton Goes Into Food Products Than for Army and Civilian Clothes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—More cotton is going into food products today than is being woven into uniform and civilian clothing, John F. Moloney, of the National Cottonseed Products Association, says.

For each bale of lint, the cotton plant yields approximately 140 pounds of edible oil, 400 pounds of high-protein cake and meal, 240 pounds of hulls and 80 pounds of linters, Mr. Moloney told a meeting of the Memphis Agricultural Club at the Hotel Chisca.

Oil for Shortening

Cottonseed oil is used chiefly for food, being used in the making of shortenings, table fats and margarine, cooking and salad oils, Mr. Moloney said. In addition, he added, cottonseed oil is largely responsible for making field rations for the armed services more palatable because foods made with this oil stand up without refrigeration. As a result, soldiers have biscuits with shortening today instead of the hardtack of 25 years ago.

"The armed forces also use considerable quantities of cottonseed oil in table fats," he continued. "Butter will not keep long without refrigeration and in many areas refrigeration is practically unavailable. Under these circumstances, the Army is buying substantial quantities of margarine for overseas use. Margarine made of cottonseed oil and packed in tins retains freshness and flavor for a year or more."

Feeds and Roughage

The 1942-43 crop produced enough cottonseed cake or meal, one of the principal protein concentrates, to supply 7,000,000 dairy cows for one year and equal in nutriment to 14,000,000,000 quarts of milk or 2,000,000,000 pounds of beef, Mr. Moloney estimated.

Cottonseed hulls are used largely as roughing feed for cattle, sheep, and work stock, he said, stressing that linters are used today for smokeless powder, transparent bomber noses and gun turrets, self-sealing gas tanks, instrument panels and controls, parachute cords and shrouds, photographic X-ray film and high-tenacity rayon tire cord.

"Roughly 60 per cent of the linter production of the past two years has been used in powder," he added.

Lard Is Freed From Rationing

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration March 2 freed lard from rationing in March, while the War Food Administration allocated 50,000,000 pounds of lard to soap making during the month.

OPA added that whether lard will continue ration free depends upon civilian allocations in subsequent months.

Lard available to civilians during March has been increased to 206,000,000 pounds. Originally the allocation was 156,000,000 pounds.

Lard is listed on the March ration values table, effective Sunday, at three points a pound. It was explained that the table was printed prior to the decision on yesterday's action.

Shortening made from vegetable oils is not affected by the order and will continue rationed as at present, OPA officials said.

New Play at Wyndham's

By Harold Hobson

London

Esther MacCracken's "Quiet Week End," after packing Wyndham's theater for nearly three years, has given way to another light comedy, "A Soldier for Christmas," by Reginald Beckwith, which in its turn promises to be as successful as "Quiet Week End."

"A Soldier for Christmas" is modern in the sense that it is a new version of an old story. This story was told once by A. A. Milne in "Mr. Pim Passes By." In Mr. Beckwith's tale it is a soldier, a private in the Canadian Army, who passes by.

Mr. Beckwith's milieu is a large country house, whose owners read "The New Statesman" and look forward to a revolution, a nice, peaceful sort of revolution, by which class distinctions will be abolished without interfering very much with the upkeep of large country houses. By way of making a gentle move leftward, the Fergusons—a pleasant, inconsequential, and intelligent family—invite a private soldier to spend his Christmas leave with them.

At the outset, this soldier, William Mackenzie (Robert Beatty), makes a magnificent impression. He breaks into our well-meaning, but rather guarded, society with all the breeziness, noise, and hearty informality we are accustomed to consider typically transatlantic qualities. The Ferguson family respond with a shy and captivating good will that at once endears them to the amiable and friendly Mackenzie.

Just before the performance I had been lunching at that rendezvous of the American forces in London, the Churchill Club. At the next table to mine was an American private. The restaurant was pretty full, and an English W.A.A.F. came and sat opposite him. He lost no time in getting into conversation with her, and she asked him how he liked England. "Gee, it's swell," he said impulsively, adding as a cautious afterthought, "if you can understand the dialect." Mackenzie has no such reservations. He likes everything British, and everything British likes him.

True, later in the play, things do not go quite so well, and he leaves the Fergusons' home at the end under a considerable suspicion, which, of course, proves groundless. It is, however, a pity it was ever incurred: it need not have been so incurred, were Mr. Beckwith's skill at plotmaking equal to his mastery of character drawing and dialogue. Nevertheless, "A Soldier for Christmas" is exceedingly amusing.

Mrs. R. to Travel Light

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday that on her forthcoming tour of United States' bases in the Caribbean, she will wear a last year's spring suit, carry a coat in case it's cold on the plane, and take only two pairs of shoes. She also will take one black crepe evening dress.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Mr. Barbirolli and Suite

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The fourth concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's present season at the Royal Albert Hall offered a program diverse enough to attract a wide range of listeners. It began with the first performance in England of an Elizabethan Suite, for strings and four horns, from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, arranged by John Barbirolli, the conductor of the occasion: there followed the Elgar Violin Concerto with Albert Sammons as soloist, and in the second half of the program Ravel's "Ma Mère l'Oye" Suite was coupled with the Beethoven Seventh—strange musical bedfellows!

Mr. Barbirolli's transcription at once faced the listener with the problems attendant on a metamorphosis of medium and the relations of form to size. The virginal—the instrument on which Good Queen Bess was an expert performer—is said by one old authority to have received its name "because of the smallness and delicacy of its tone, as it was and is considered proper for a woman 'to speak small.'"

The quilled virginal speaks very small indeed, and whether musical ideas conceived in such a delicate medium can, without damage, be transferred to the strings of a modern orchestra, not to mention the four horns, is a question which depends on the aesthetic sensibility of the listener.

The varieties of musical medium, singly or in combination, with their unique qualities, constitute so many distinct languages. The least sophisticated listener may prove this for himself by comparing, say, the violin arrangement of Chopin's E flat Nocturne for the piano with the original—there even exists a dreadful derangement for the organ.

In his "Pulchinella" Ballet "after" Pergolesi, Stravinsky made musical history, not by arranging or adapting the work of an old composer, but by re-composing it, thus initiating the movement known as "neo-classicism."

Stravinsky's defense of his attitude to the music of the past, in his "Chronicle of My Life," is of great interest. "I had to find an answer," he wrote, "to a question of the greatest importance by which I found myself faced. Should my line of action with regard to Pergolesi be dominated by my love or by my respect for his music? . . . Respect alone remains barren, and can never serve as a productive or creative factor. In order to create there must be a dynamic force, and what force is more potent than love? . . . Not only is my conscience clear of having committed sacrilege, but, so far as I can see, my attitude towards Pergolesi is the only one that can usefully be taken up with regard to the music of bygone times."

Judged by results, Stravinsky's aesthetic seems to be sounder than that of the "respectful" transcribers and adapters who merely exchange one medium for another and, regardless of the scale or size of a composition, turn a small work into a big one. It is difficult to imagine an artist "arranging" a Dürer or a Rembrandt etching into a large oil painting. Matisse has pointed out that "the artist who wishes to reproduce a composition of one canvas on to a larger canvas should, to preserve its expression, conceive it anew, modify it in its appearances, and not simply enlarge it" (La Grande Revue, 1908). Here painter and composer agree. Stravinsky preserved the "expression" of Pergolesi's music by conceiving it anew, and modifying it in its appearances. He did not simply enlarge it.

Byrd's "The Earl of Salisbury's Pavane," our old friend Anon's "The Irishe Ho Hoane," Giles Farnaby's "Toye" and "Dreame" and John Bull's "The King's Hunt" in their nineteenth-century orchestral costumes designed and executed by John Barbirolli suffer an aural change which dispels the atmosphere that permeates the originals and is actually just as much a part of them as a perfume is part of a flower. The four horns in "The King's Hunt" contributed to the excitement of the orchestral chase and at the same time celebrated the triumph of the obvious. Naturally every musician is inclined to feel his art through his particular medium, but often he fails to perceive the activity of the medium itself as an element of the musical idea. Again to borrow an analogy from another art, it has been pointed out that paper, which is merely the support of a printed text, is an element of life in a drawing, "the very heart of the design." Is not the plucked tone of the virginal "the very heart of the design" of these Elizabethan treasures?

The jump to the Elgar Violin Concerto was a leap into another musical world. Yet, to use the happy adjective applied by Gertrude Stein to French art, what a supremely "civilized" Elizabethan musical world that was! In a recent B. B. C. plebiscite the Beethoven and Elgar violin concertos, rather surprisingly, won the most votes. Counting noses, of course, proves nothing with certainty except the number of noses counted. The "typical music lover" is as much a myth as the "economic man." But it may be hoped that the count did not flatter the fact. Albert Sammons played the solo part with genuine sincerity, and Mr. Barbirolli, as an old string player, provided an admirable orchestral balance and perspective. Ravel's "Ma Mère l'Oye" was beautifully played, but there were one or two debatable passages in the Beethoven Seventh.

The temptation of every virtuoso is to believe that nothing succeeds like excess. As happens to many another conductor, Barbirolli is sometimes the victim of his own zeal. But like the little girl with the little curl, when he is good, he is very, very good. Speaking generally, the regular concertgoer often wishes that every conductor and instrumentalist would now and then ponder the advice given to the players by Hamlet—himself a great virtuoso.

Philadelphia Print Club

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The war is beginning to tell on art productivity in the United States, judging by entries to the eighteenth annual American salon of wood engravings, woodcuts and block prints at the Print Club.

Last year 180 prints were submitted by 78 artists resident in 19 states. This year there were only 94 entries from 39 artists, with 12 states represented. Quality, also, has suffered, and the annual is the smallest national print show that has come to the walls of the Club for many years, approximately 35 prints having been accepted for display.

Chosen for the Atwood Prize, awarded to the best wood engraving, is Paul Landacre's spirited, full-formed nude in perspective, "Siesta," which achieves finesse and vitality of design as well as technical dexterity.

Mentions in this section went to Asa Cheffetz for "In the Hill Country," a careful delineation of Vermont, and to Leo Meissner for his amusing "Assembly Line," a still-life of feminine make-up including hat, gloves, compact and lipstick.

The Boericke prize, for the best woodcut or block print of the year, honors a Philadelphia artist, Michael J. Gallagher, for his woodcut, "Wood Gatherer." Gallagher for years has been turning out a series of prints that deal with everyday life of the worker, ranging from youngsters playing in small-town streets, or workers trudging home from the mines, to such studies as the present entry which singles out the individual burden bearer and shows him plodding along a city street between the shafts of his cart.

Two mentions in the block-print section went to prints based on war reactions. Louis Hechenbleikner, who, like Landacre, has won honors in previous Print Club print salons, receives a mention for "Chaos," Plate 1, a woodcut on a refugee theme, with women and children turning away from their ruined homes. Another mention goes to Isac Friedlander for "My People," a woodcut close-up of anguished human beings, the strain of war written upon their features and in their bodies.

A third mention singles out Will Barnet's "Under the Table," a playful woodcut that has nothing to do with war. Under the table is a small girl at play, her carefree abandon repeated in the treatment of her surroundings.

Lucas-Pritchard

Frances Reid

Who plays an important role in George Abbott's production of "A Highland Fling," new comedy by Margaret Curtis now at the Wilbur Theater in Boston and scheduled to open on Broadway later this month.

City Center Opera in New York

By Oscar Thompson

New York

New York has had a week of opera at the new City Center and more is promised. No financial statement is available at this time, but Harry Friedgut, managing director of the new enterprise, has let it be known that when the figures are made known they will occasion "a happy surprise." This would seem to imply that the opera has more than paid its way, and at a time when the Metropolitan is still engaged in a drive for $300,000 to meet tax assessments and assure the continuance of its performances.

The City Center Opera has been privately financed, hence is not a municipal organization. But Mayor La Guardia is the president of the entire City Center project and his administration smiles benignly upon its lyrical and dramatic activities. The building, formerly the home of a Masonic order, but at one time much used for concerts, fell into municipal hands through the foreclosure of a tax lien. It was converted into an auditorium for drama, music and ballet, and now that the opera is resting on its laurels, is the abode for Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," which has entered upon a six-weeks return engagement.

* * *

With the municipality strongly represented among the Center's officers and board of directors, the opera company began its activities in an aura of official support, though the sums necessary to get it under way were supplied by philanthropic citizens. All attractions at the City Center, whether of a musical, dramatic or dance persuasion, are expected to be self-supporting. The auditorium seats 2,692 persons. It appeared to be virtually full at all performances, and, at prices ranging from 85 cents to $2.20, there should have been a return of something like $32,000 for the company's eight performances. What the costs were is anybody's guess.

It can be said with confidence, however, that the singers were not paid salaries disproportionate to the modest goals set for the company. The orchestra was about half the size of that at the Metropolitan and the chorus numbered but 50. Both were selected with care and had been arduously rehearsed. Laszlo Halasz, the musical director, brought with him from the St. Louis Municipal Opera the scenery for the three productions—"Tosca," "Martha," and "Carmen"—which had been recently designed by Richard Rychtarik for use in the city where Mr. Halasz is occupied regularly with opera performances.

The principals were a mixture of the well known—the soprano Dusolina Giannini, the mezzo Jennie Tourel, the baritone George Czaplicki—and others who have still to make their reputations in opera. Casts were well balanced, but it was evident that those who sang on "first nights" had been favored in the matter of rehearsals. The mountings were not of Metropolitan luxuriousness, but the stage groupings were often attractive. Indeed, the stage direction of Hans Wolmut erred on the side of "pictures" which sometimes were none too helpful for the action and gave the whole an operetta aspect.

The opening "Tosca," with its repetition two nights later, was the most vital and the smoothest-running of the three works presented. New York had heard Miss Giannini in the title role before, but in some details the characterization gained in the smaller house. Her singing was dramatic and convincing; her acting was full of passionate detail, some of which this reviewer found not so convincing. Mario Berini was a competent Cavaradossi, whose high tones rang out full and strong in his solos and his second-act defiance of Scarpia.

However, it was Scarpia who was the most intently watched and listened to in the two acts he was on the stage. Mr. Czaplicki is not a man of dominating figure, but he has presence and authority, and in this part he made the most of a thoroughgoing routine. Moreover, he sang dependably and expressively. If his was not a remarkable Scarpia, it was still the most satisfying that New York has heard since Scotti's.

* * *

"Martha" had the debatable benefit of a new English book by Vicki Baum and Ann Ronell. The farmhouse interior was done away with and the "Spinning" and "Good Night" quartets were sung outdoors. These and other changes scarcely altered the effect of the music, which was pleasantly sung by alternating casts that included Ethel Colt and Mary Martha Briney as Lady Harriet, Suzanne Sten and Martha Lipton as Nancy, Robert Brink and Hugh Thompson as Plunkett, and Stanley Carlson and Emile Renan as Lord Tristan. Eduard Kane was a lyrical Lionel at all four performances.

"Carmen" had a lively and vocally expert interpreter of the title role in Miss Tourel, who sang the part at the Metropolitan in the spring of 1937. Her voice is uncommonly smooth and sympathetic; her acting has been polished to the last detail. Mr. Berini and Joseph Rogatchewsky were exponents of Don José who were better than average. Mr. Czaplicky's Escamillo was buoyant and well sung, though undersized. Hugh Thompson, to the contrary, towered in the role, and acted it with a rather surprising if technically admirable reserve, besides singing it with dignity and skill. Miss Briney and Regina Reznik each gave Micaela her due. Mr. Halasz and John Sample shared the conducting.

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Organ Solos

Bell Prelude, by Joseph W. Clokey. New York: H. W. Gray. Grade V. $.75.

On the Evening of the Ascension, by Paul Benoit. New York: J. Fischer & Bro. Grade V. $.75.

Early Organ Music, by Hertha Schweiger. New York: G. Schirmer. Grades IV-V. $2.

Music publishers stress the Easter season in their present releases and this group is chosen accordingly.

The Bell Prelude is expressive of triumph and exaltation. The motive of ringing bells is implied throughout, interchanging from right to left hand, then carried to the pedal. A specific entrance for solo chimes is provided in two separate places with telling effect. The slow chorale-type of opening lends a dignified start for the varying bell-figures which are introduced at faster speeds as the piece progresses. The composer writes a florid, fast-moving finish, marking the hour of triumph with a fanfare of major chords.

For the quieter type of Prelude, one will enjoy the next in the group. It is designed to mark the hour of Jesus' ascending. The opening minor section consists of sustained chords. This is continued by an Alleluia (eighth mode), the subject for the development in the center section, the melody being introduced later in the pedal. A broken chord figure provides ethereal color for the pedal theme. The Maestoso at the finish carries with it the caption, "Your sorrow shall turn to joy," and the original first section is now presented positively in major, climbing to a triple-forte Largamente climax. The ending scene, "Jesus ascends to heaven," is treated mysteriously by detached, softly registered chords.

The last item is noted in the title as a Brief Compendium of "Early Organ Music" (ca. 1600-ca. 1850). The collection is provided with biographical, analytical, and technical comments by Miss Schweiger. The preface states that of the 15 pieces contained in the book "most of them have not been generally available"; also that "the purposes of the organ student have been kept in mind, as well as of organists who perhaps are not . . . familiar . . . with the earlier writing for their instrument."

The material gathered by the compiler is the fruitage of 13 prominent composers, from Frescobaldi to Schumann, and a short sketch of each is given at the beginning. The beauty of the early music is keenly felt in these compositions, which are varied in style. They lend themselves to the thought of the risen Christ.

The book is to be recommended to the serious-minded organist. It contains information on the early history of the organ which is presented in an interesting and instructive manner.

* * *

Solos for Piano or Reed Organ

Themes for the Sabbath Day. New York: G. Schirmer. Grade IV. $.75.

Berceuse, by Stephen Zoltai. New York: Carl Fischer. Grade IV, $.30.

This small collection has many good composers on its list and will help to fill a need for reed organ music. The contents are arranged in a characteristic reed organ style and are suitable as well for the piano. The "Prayer of Hillar" is particularly beautiful and well adapted for this purpose. Also the Andante cantabile of Tchaikovsky and the Christmas Pastorale of Corelli are commendable. Twenty-three compositions are listed, most of them being easy to read.

The second item is a good piece of original writing by Mr. Zoltai, which one enjoys playing as well as listening to. It is of offertory length.

* * *

Sacred Solos

Saw Ye My Saviour? (Communion Hymn). Music by Herbert James Wrightson. Poem by Mary Baker Eddy. Published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Mass. Carl Fischer, Inc., Selling Agents, New York. Keys: High in F—(E flat to G); Medium in D—(C to E); Low in C—(B flat to D). Grade V. $.60.

We have Mr. Wrightson to thank for a very intelligent setting of this poem. He has endeavored to illuminate the meaning of the words, and one feels that in most instances he has hit the mark. There is good motion in the accompaniment, also a general feeling of continuity in the entire composition.

* * *

(By W. P. T.)

Song of Light (Introd. "Lead, Kindly Light," by Dykes), by Ruth Barrett Arno. Keys: High in G—(D to G); Medium in F—(C to F); Low in D—(A to D). Grade V. $.60. New York: Carl Fischer, Inc.

The song opens with a hymn stanza by an anonymous writer, the words being set in a sort of recitative manner and beginning, "A glorious day is dawning." There follows the text of the hymn of Newman from "Lead, Kindly Light" to "Remember not past years," set to the tune of Dykes, slightly modified for fluent solo singing and freely accompanied in organ style. A brief pause for the voice, the tonality is raised a step, and the words resume with "So Long Thy Power" and continue, with slight shortening of a line, to "lost awhile." A couple of phrases of coda, soft succeeded by loud, conclude the piece.

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The Home Forum

"Loosed from this bond"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN the Scriptures we read of a woman who had been contending with an illness for many years. Jesus healed her of this disability instantaneously, as with force and potency he brought the healing Christ to her consci-usness. "Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity," were his authoritative words (Luke 13:12); and the story continues, "And he laid his hands on her: and immediately she was made straight, and glorified God."

The Master accomplished this healing work on the Sabbath day. This so aroused the Pharisees of his time that they attempted to discount his ministry, his miracles, and his mission. Seeking to frustrate his healing activity, they assailed his right to cure the sick on so sacred a day. The Master's reply to their vehement denunciations is incisive and effectual (*ibid.*, 16): "And ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?"

* * *

In the revised (Peloubet) Smith's Bible Dictionary is given the historical and religious background of the customs and traditions of the Sabbath, as set forth and recorded in both the Old and the New Testament. In part, it states the following: "Our Lord's mode of observing the Sabbath was one of the main features of his life, which his Pharisaic adversaries most eagerly watched and criticized. They had invented many prohibitions respecting the Sabbath of which we find nothing in the original institution. Some of these prohibitions were fantastic and arbitrary."

That the Sabbath constitutes more than a mere material observance is also seen in one of the definitions of the word given in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary: "A time of rest or repose; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like." Through manifesting the healing power of God, Jesus gave men the awareness of the Christ, Truth, which enabled them to realize and prove true Sabbath rest, the consciousness of peace, well-being, health, and harmony.

Had the woman in the narrative been struggling with a chronic condition of disease? Had she been battling with the fear of incurability or a sense that her ailment was inherited? How swiftly her fear must have been removed as the Master proved to her that sickness was no part of her true being as a child of God. A tranquil state of thought inevitably accompanies true healing.

In Christian Science treatment, based as it is on the Master's words and works, the perfection of God and man is verified. Christian Science teaches that as God is perfect, man, His image and likeness, His reflection, is also perfect. Each one, through recognizing his spiritual unity with God, can prove his dominion over every form of error. When the bonds of materiality are loosed, mental and physical freedom is attained.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 98): "Beyond the frail premises of human beliefs, above the loosening grasp of creeds, the demonstration of Christian Mind-healing stands a revealed and practical Science. It is imperious throughout all ages as Christ's revelation of Truth, of Life, and of Love, which remains inviolate for every man to understand and to practise."

* * *

A student of Christian Science found himself suffering from a severe sore throat and cough which kept appearing and reappearing. When he asked a practitioner for help, it was pointed out that the physical condition was but the evidence of some latent fear or disturbance of thought which needed healing. When in the place of this fear, manifest as irritation, sensitiveness, and liability to sickness, an inward sense of peace was established, he was healed. Mrs. Eddy states in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 290), "Science lifts humanity higher in the scale of harmony, and must ultimately break all bonds that hinder progress." She says further (*ibid.*, p. 216), "There *remaineth*, it is true, a Sabbath rest for the people of God; but we must first have done our work, and entered into our rest, as the Scriptures give example."

As the spiritually vital and Godlike qualities of joy, love, and compassion are apprehended, confusion and dissatisfaction melt, and complex human situations yield to the expression of the Christ, Truth. To dwell in this Sabbath consciousness is to be conscious of the abiding place of rest, harmony, and heaven where, freed from every material bond, one beholds himself and his brother man in the ever-presence of the healing Christ.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

House

This window-web of house is spun
To sift diagonals of sun.

As through time-charting instrument,
Sun plays his angles of ascent;

As through piano keys, sun plays
The measured sequences of days;

Sun plays through window-keyboard here
Sonata of the circling year.

BENJAMIN STURGIS PRAY

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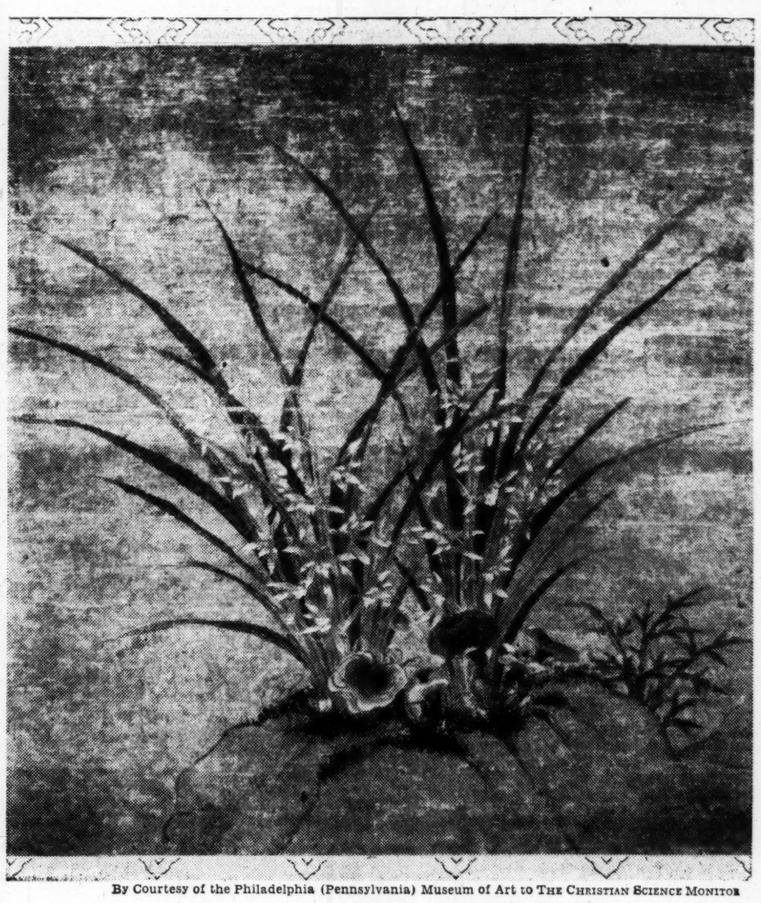

By Courtesy of the Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ORCHIDS": *A "Pastime Painting" by Chao tze Ku*

CHAO TZE KU (1226-1290) was a descendant of the founder of the Sung Dynasty in China. His vocation was that of litterateur, calligrapher, and painter. He was one of the outstanding scholars of the Sung epoch. During the Sung Dynasty, it was customary for poets and writers to ply the brush. This agreeable and fashionable occupation was called "pastime painting." The writer, paint brush in hand, had an additional vehicle for expressing ideas, for shaping a symbol which served as an efficient agent of thought. The lovely blossoms, elegantly portrayed, expressed more than the rhythmic vitality and perfect design of interest to the probing painter. They emblemized exemplary traits of human character. The literati held a blossoming branch or clump of blooming grass flowers to be personifications: the plum and orchid, the chrysanthemum and bamboo were designated, "Four Gentlemen," and they were informed with appropriate attributes of bearing.

Chao tze Ku wrote a "Treatise on Plum Trees" and his special accomplishment with the brush was painting the narcissus. He also painted the plum blossom, bamboo, the shan-fan tree, orchid, and stones. He studied his models in serene detachment. He would travel about alone in a house-boat, and become so completely absorbed in meditation on nature that he would forget to eat and to sleep.

It is interesting to glance westward at the art of flower-painting in Europe during the same epoch. There, too, flowers were painted with inner meaning and symbolic implication. The Gothic carvers, weavers, verriers, illuminators, shaped and molded blossoms with a loving hand and high purpose.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Forbidden City Under Snow

PERHAPS, I THOUGHT, by trying to picture to myself Peking and its surroundings as a whole, roughly sketching in as well as I am able the background and the foreground, it may be possible to identify this curious sense of a familiarity with similiar conditions?

Here was a huge city, a great metropolis set in a gold and sepia plain which extended to the shadow of lovely, blue hills lying light as veined bubbles upon the horizon. Their steep slopes were covered with temples, many of the smaller ones now converted into country-houses for summer use by Europeans resident in Peking. . . .

I have been fortunate enough to see the Forbidden City under snow, and it was a sight unforgettably lovely. The huge buildings floated on clouds, were borne up by them, like the Hospital of St. John the Baptist (the only building said to have been designed by El Greco himself) in the master's famous picture of Toledo and the landscape surrounding it. The glory that shone from the ground (for it seemed now as if more light came up from the earth than down from the sky) imparted a brilliance beyond belief to the interiors, to the great red pillars, up the length of which golden dragons clawed their way, to doors and frescoed walls; and still more glittering was it outside, where it reverberated up against the flashing eaves which supported the quilted tents of snow covering the roofs. Below, the white terraces were now whiter still, beneath their soft loads of swansdown: and this expanse of whiteness still further exaggerated the size of hall and of court. Even the moats beyond were padded out of sight, the canals extinguished; and in the gardens, the dark foliage of cypress and cedar made startling patterns, of lace and fans and cubist needles, over the light ground. From the walk round the top of the Guard-House, floating high above walls and roof—a walk, like that in the gallery of an Italian Romanesque cathedral, just wide enough for one person—the more distant towers and gateways of the Forbidden City appeared sombre and isolated by this whiteness. . . . But astonishing as were the reversals of appearance undergone by the great buildings, it was the delicacy of the nearer details that, by this new emphasis placed upon them, triumphed; the flowers painted upon a shutter, the bird or crag upon a panel, were now luminous and melting as the snow itself.—From "Escape With Me! An Oriental Sketch-Book," by OSBERT SITWELL. (New York: Smith & Durrell.)

An Idyl Out of Season

THE DAY THAT Henry Thoreau was released from jail—and he should have stayed there, some said—he and the children went huckleberrying. What wouldn't one give now to have been along! Did Judge Hoar's youngsters tease their woods'-brother about his night in Sam Staples' lock-up? Were Ellen Emerson's large eyes larger still out of sympathy? Did the young man, who risked the jail taint to preserve his tax dollar from the slavery taint, walk fast to get the odor of imprisonment out of his clothes?

It would have been hard on the Concord children to be deprived of this friend and guide in the berry season. Thoreau was a good housekeeper. He knew where everything was, every slope of ripe fruit, the state of almost every bush. Even little Eddie Emerson filled his basket and, in a flush of pride no doubt, was running with it to his hero for praise when he sprawled headlong and spilled all.

Eddie wept. There was no bereftness comparable, no hope, no cure. The others brought their berries to share. Eddie would not be consoled. It wasn't only the berries, Eddie's tears said; it was the principle of the thing, the outrage on *him*.

* * *

Thoreau was twenty-nine, a Eustace Bright in homespun. As Moncure Conway tells it, Thoreau put his arm about the distressed boy and let him see that the crop of huckleberries could not long continue if none were scattered. Nature provided that little boys should now and then stumble and sow the berries. "So," Thoreau concluded, "we shall have a grand lot of bushes and berries in this spot, Eddie, and we shall owe them all to you."

The boy was all smiles by now and Thoreau found a laden bush for him where he might start again. This was the Thoreau who Joseph Hosmer, in a laudatory memoir in *The Concord Freeman*, declared "one of the most practical of men, but without imagination and fancy."

A verdict that startles, but let the idyl continue.

* * *

The scene is now the Thoreau home and Henry is ten. He is braced to go to school on a midsummer day. Then his mother remembers that the mantua-maker is coming and has to be dined. A huckleberry pudding is decided upon. Henry alone is available to do the picking. To his secret ecstasy, the boy is informed that his scholastic education is to be tampered with to this extent. He is released into Elysium with a pail.

Yet, even in paradise, there must be discipline. Sometimes the berries are scarce and few, and yet the exact number necessary for a huckleberry pudding must be gathered by eleven o'clock, the zero hour for puddings. "My rule in such cases," wrote the picker years later, "was never to eat one till my dish was full."

* * *

Sometimes there were companions; and, if the bliss of solitude was a little overcast, at least there were discoveries. One youth found that the perfect receptacle for a berry-picker was a coffee-pot. One could eat huckleberries from it all the way home and still present it at the kitchen door brimming full—after a little shake or two. "This," confides the Journalist later, "was done all round when we got as far homeward as the Dutch house."

Once Thoreau looked on, horrified, at some huckleberry Huns: "I once met with a whole family—father and mother and children—ravaging a huckleberry field in this wise: they cut up the bushes, and, as they went, beat them over the edge of a bushel basket, till they had it full of berries, ripe and green, leaves, sticks, etc., and so they passed out of my sight like wild men."

* * *

Oftenest, however, Thoreau managed to be alone; and I believe that it was there, in the summer sun, that he learned to love and count upon the embrace of solitude, one of his deepest yearnings. There began his observation of clouds, whether they were menacing or not. On those rocky pastures, he noted that robins made a meal of the wild berries for every cherry they purloined from the tree at home. I believe that it was on those forays in his tender years that he came to love wildness. None had ever called Concord's little hills heaven-kissing, yet I am sure that on them Thoreau found heaven near. I think, too, that his love for nature became so passionate because it had been entwined with liberty from the first.

He writes: "A half a day of liberty like that was like the promise of life eternal. It was emancipation in Massachusetts. O, what a day was there, my countrymen!"

And in addition to liberty there was innocence to make it sweet: "If they (the huckleberries) had been rank poison, the entire simplicity and confidence with which we plucked them would have insured their wholesomeness. The devout attitude of the hour asked a blessing on that repast. It was fit for the setting sun to rest on."

* * *

If, by "imagination and fancy," Joseph Hosmer meant the sighs and vapidities common in the verse of Thoreau's time, he was right in denying them to Thoreau. No poet dealt less in sighs. And I think Hosmer can be excused in his emphasis on the practical in his friend. Thoreau's errand was so practical then that it is still good for this day. His errand was to examine values and question popular practice. It was to separate the essential from the unessential, the just from the tyrannous, the false from the true. He lived in the informed simplicity he preached. Other poets enjoyed the solitude of a huckleberry pasture; Thoreau wrote seven thousand pages of invitation to it. At present some people are wondering whether he didn't, in the current phrase, have something.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Long Way Around

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to go back very far in radio anecdotage, because radio was built more or less in a day, and that day not long ago. But even broadcasters like to sit around sometimes and exchange stories of the "early days." . . .

While the Byrd Expedition was at the South Pole, the men made several broadcasts to the United States. To expedite arrangements, conversations with them were held by radio officials over the cue-channel. Down in Little America, Byrd's men were split up into various cabins. Once, because of the elements, it was impossible for the group in one of these cabins to communicate with those in another part of the camp. The former group asked the radio people in New York to relay the message for them. From this remote corner of the earth the message came all the way to New York via the cue-channel and it was immediately transmitted back to Little America by radio. It was estimated that the message traveled some twenty or thirty thousand miles to reach its destination; yet sender and receiver were only twenty yards apart.—From "Mikes Don't Bite," by HELEN SIOUSSAT. (New York: L. B. Fischer.)

A Girl's Song

I am a girl
by evening haunted,
strolling the hilltop,
star-enchanted.

Down in the valley
the lights blink on,
but no one knows
where I have gone.

With the lilac evening
in my eyes,
I walk alone
with first-starred skies.

Alone I wander,
but never lonely,
who have for heart
a clear star only.

FRANCES FROST

„Gelöst von diesem Bande"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN der Bibel lesen wir von einem Weibe, das viele Jahre lang mit einer Krankheit gerungen hatte. Jesus heilte sie augenblicklich von diesem Leiden, als er ihrem Bewußtsein den heilenden Christus mit Kraft und Macht brachte. „Weib, sei los von deiner Krankheit!" waren seine machtvollen Worte (Luk. 13, 12), und in der Geschichte heißt es weiter: „Und er legte die Hände auf sie; und alsobald richtete sie sich auf und pries Gott".

Der Meister vollbrachte diese Heilung am Sabbat. Dies brachte die Pharisäer seiner Zeit so auf, daß sie versuchten, sein Wirken, seine Wunder und seine Mission herabzuwürdigen. In der Absicht, sein Heilen zu vereiteln, bestritten sie sein Recht, die Kranken an einem so heiligen Tage zu heilen. Der Meister erwiderte auf ihre heftigen Anklagen scharf und wirkungsvoll (Luk. 13, 16): „Sollte aber nicht gelöst werden am Sabbat diese, die doch Abrahams Tochter ist, von diesem Bande, welche Satanas gebunden hatte nun wohl achtzehn Jahre?"

Das von Peloubet revidierte Smithsche Bibelwörterbuch gibt den geschichtlichen und religiösen Hintergrund der im Alten und im Neuen Testament dargelegten Sabbatsitten und Gebräuche wie folgt: „Unseres Herrn Art, den Sabbat zu heiligen, war einer der Hauptpunkte seines Lebens, den die ihm feindlich gesinnten Pharisäer am eifrigsten beobachteten und tadelten. Sie hatten viele Verbote betreffs des Sabbats erfunden, von denen wir in der ursprünglichen Einrichtung nichts finden. Manche dieser Verbote waren phantastisch und willkürlich".

Daß der Sabbat mehr als bloßes materielles Feiern bedeutet, geht auch aus einer Definition des Wortes in Websters ungekürztem Wörterbuch hervor: „Eine Zeit der Ruhe oder des Ausruhens; Unterbrechung von Schmerz, Anstrengung, Leid u. dgl." Durch Bekunden der heilenden Kraft Gottes gab Jesus den Menschen das Gewahrwerden des Christus, der Wahrheit, was sie befähigte, wahre Sabbatruhe, das Bewußtsein des Friedens, des Wohlseins, der Gesundheit und der Harmonie zu verwirklichen und zu beweisen.

Hatte das Weib in der Erzählung mit einer chronischen Krankheit gerungen? Hatte sie mit der Furcht vor Unheilbarkeit oder mit der Annahme gekämpft, daß ihr Leiden ererbt sei? Wie schnell ihre Furcht beseitigt worden sein muß, als der Meister ihr bewies, daß Krankheit kein Teil ihres wahren Seins als eines Kindes Gottes war! Ein ruhiger Gemütszustand begleitet unvermeidlich wahres Heilen.

In christlich-wissenschaftlicher Behandlung, die auf des Meisters Worte und Werke gegründet ist, wird die Vollkommenheit Gottes und des Menschen bestätigt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß, da Gott vollkommen ist, der Mensch, Sein Bild und Gleichnis, Seine Widerspiegelung, auch vollkommen ist. Jeder kann durch Erkenntnis seiner geistigen Einheit mit Gott seine Herrschaft über Irrtum jeder Art beweisen. Wenn die Bande der Materialität gelöst werden, wird mentale und physische Freiheit erlangt.

In ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft (S. 98):: „Jenseits der hinfälligen Voraussetzungen menschlicher Annahmen, über der immer schwächer werdenden Gewalt der Glaubensbekenntnisse steht der Beweis des christlichen Gemüts-Heilens als geoffenbarte und praktische Wissenschaft. Gebietend geht sie durch alle Zeiten hindurch als Christi Offenbarung der Wahrheit, des Lebens und der Liebe, die unverletzt bleibt, damit jedermann sie verstehen und anwenden kann".

Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter litt an immer und immer wiederkehrendem heftigem Halsweh und Husten. Ein Ausüber, den er um Hilfe bat, zeigte ihm, daß der physische Zustand nur der Augenschein einer latenten Furcht oder Störung des Denkens war, die der Heilung bedurfte. Als an Stelle dieser Furcht, die sich als Entzündung, Empfindlichkeit und Neigung zu Krankheit bekundete, ein innerer Sinn des Friedens hergestellt war, war er geheilt. Mrs. Eddy erklärt in Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 290): „Die Wissenschaft hebt die Menschheit auf der Stufenleiter der Harmonie höher und muß schließlich alle Fesseln, die den Fortschritt hindern, sprengen". Sie sagt ferner (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 216): „Es ist zwar noch eine Sabbatruhe vorhanden dem Volk Gottes; aber wir müssen nach dem Beispiel der Bibel zuerst unsere Arbeit getan haben und zu unserer Ruhe eingegangen sein".

Wenn die geistig lebenswichtigen und gottähnlichen Eigenschaften Freude, Liebe und Erbarmen verstanden werden, verschwinden Verwirrung und Unzufriedenheit, und verwickelte menschliche Lagen weichen dem Ausdruck des Christus, der Wahrheit. In diesem Sabbatbewußtsein weilen, heißt sich der bleibenden Ruhestätte, der Harmonie und des Himmels bewußt sein, wo wir, von jeder materiellen Fessel befreit, wahrnehmen, daß wir und unser Bruder in der Allgegenwart des heilenden Christus sind.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Return

The spring
Is very young—
Today I heard the call
Of nesting-birds that have been gone
Since fall.

FAYE CARR ADAMS

Father of the Symphony Orchestra

IN THE YEAR 1740, when Johann Sebastian Bach was wrestling with the difficulties that beset the cantor of a school full of rowdy boys, there was a certain eight-year-old peasant lad whom he would have delighted to add to his choir. At that time the boy was just entering the choir of St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna. . . .

At St. Stephen's Haydn's life was similar to that of Bach's youngsters at St. Thomas's. In exchange for their work in the choir the boys were boarded, lodged, and taught the elements of catechism, Latin, and singing. They also learned, at the hard workbench of experience, that churches supported by municipalities were generally pinched for funds; and that economizing meant short rations and hunger for the boys. To gain a little extra money for an occasional square meal they were permitted to sing in street serenades, at banquets, and in the homes of the wealthy and noble, where they often filled the double role of choirist and scullery helper. Thus Haydn's first hearing of chamber and symphonic music, upon which he was to exert so profound an influence, was probably gained (as one of his biographers has remarked) "while he was running with an armful of plates from the kitchen to the dining room, in the mansion of some great nobleman." . . .

He did not waste time arguing with his own fate. Calmly, uncomplainingly he went through life, one of the most industrious, orderly, and good-natured of men. He was never proud; the most menial position meant for him not a degradation but an opportunity by which he might move upward. He had health, serenity of soul, and the inward driving force of genius. For him these were the ingredients of happiness. . . .

Haydn produced some of the most beautifully wrought music in existence. He also proved himself one of the most original creative artists of his time, whose inventions were to affect all music and musicians for the next two hundred years. Haydn himself said, "My prince was always satisfied with my work. Not only had I the encouragement of his constant approval, but being at the head of an orchestra entirely under my orders, I was able to make experiments and try effects. Cut off from the rest of the world, I had nothing to worry about, and I was compelled to be original."

His greatest work was done in connection with the symphony orchestra, of which he has always been known as the father.—From "The Stream of Music," by RICHARD ANTHONY LEONARD. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1944

Baruch Reconversion Report Charts Postwar Aid to 'Little Business'

Tojo's Military Fascism Reaches Peak in Japan

Two former subjects now living in China tell of growth of disunity—Lack of confidence in leadership seen—Decline of living standards in villages stirs people.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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CHUNGKING, China, March 4—While Japan is not likely to crack from within, the Japanese people are far from united behind their leaders and their lack of confidence in that leadership will eventually result in violent opposition to military fascism before final military defeat.

This is the opinion of two Japanese revolutionaries, one a former soldiers, who came over to the Chinese side some months ago in protest against Japanese militarism.

These two men have been watching events in their country closely during the past six months. On the basis of this observation and their personal knowledge of conditions before their departure, they are in a position to draw a number of logical conclusions as to developments within the Japanese Empire in recent days.

While Premier Hideki Tojo's dictatorship has grown stronger internally under the pressure of war dangers, it has now reached its peak, in the opinion of these former Japanese subjects, and will gradually grow weaker.

Rise in Group Quarrels

They predict that group quarrels among the ruling classes are bound to increase, as Japan's military and economic position becomes more desperate. They foresee, also, another class struggle, one between the ruling class and the people—the "United Front of those who are getting more and more suppressed and become daily more dissatisfied."

This "United Front" actually exists, the Japanese declared. "It may not be well-organized," said one, "and I have no concrete indications of its recent growth. But the destruction of small-scale industries by Premier Tojo's agents and 'big business' crushing hundreds of thousands of small businessmen is bound to add fuel to the flame of resentment.

"In the villages, the steady deterioration of the living conditions of the farmers has a cumulative influence. Their opposition against the landlord has always been strong, and open conflicts are not rare."

Factory workers, even before the war, were revolting against their employers. "I got firsthand details recently about the strikes that took place in big industrial enterprises and arsenals, like the famous Kawasaki dockyard, the Kokura artillery plant, and other centers, a few months before Pearl Harbor," the former Japanese soldier declared.

Strikes in Kobe Factories

"These strikes were much greater and more significant than was generally assumed. I was told by a Japanese war prisoner who took part in the big strike movement that 10 big factories in Kobe were affected. Not only were workers involved, but they had the sympathetic co-operation of a good number of technical and clerical employees. A thing that had never happened before!

"This strike was spontaneous and practically unprepared. One day, such strikes will be prepared. When the times comes," he went on, "the 'white card men' will play an important part in it. They are the men conscripted for forced labor.

"They are sent mainly to mines and into industrial plants where labor conditions are bad. They are probably the most dissatisfied and desperate element in the country now, and therefore the least afraid of the consequences of action against the government."

Even the Army is not united behind its Fascist rulers, it was declared. "It may be fairly united in the Pacific areas," it was admitted, "because Japanese propaganda has produced hatred of all white nations, and especially of America. But here in China, the deterioration of Army morale can already be clearly observed."

Many Small Revolts

The former Japanese soldier pointed out that there have been many small revolts among Japanese troops in China against their officers. This is mainly a rebellion against long extended service without home leave, he states, and against a rigid censorship that leaves the soldiers without mail for months at a time.

He said that some Japanese soldiers have not received a letter from home in two years due to censorship, confiscation of mail, and transportation difficulties.

Another blow to the morale of the Japanese soldier in China is his discovery that what he is fighting is not so much a war for the liberation of Asia, as he had been led to believe, but a war of plunder in which the spoils go to the "big business" concerns of Japan.

"It is also significant," said the former Japanese military man, "that there are more and more young officers, especially among university students, or other educated people who have risen from the ranks, who are openly sympathizing with their men and expressing contempt for their superiors.

Doubt Fascist Slogans

"A few such officers have already come over to us," he continued, "and I know of others who were Fascist before but who came to doubt the truth of the slogans they had been taught and who either commited hara-kari or became active underground enemies of the Fascist regime."

When asked how, under these conditions, the Japanese Empire could hold together, the two gentlemen explained that the people are too afraid to revolt.

"Premier Tojo has been clever enough to impress the people and his soldiers with the lie that the only alternative to Japanese victory for Japan to become an American colony, and that the Japanese nation will be completely destroyed after defeat.

"It may sound ridiculous to you," they pointed out, "but the people believe it. And this is the main reason why Tojo is not yet feeling the full force of all the pent-up opposition against his regime, of all the hatred for the war, and of all the disappointment of the people. Fear keeps them going."

Germans Fomenting Rebellion To Find Patriot Resistance

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—News from France that the fighting between the Maquis Patriots and Vichy police has spread from Savoy over the greater part of the country, has aroused fear among European exiles here that the Germans are deliberately fomenting trouble in occupied countries in order to dispose of Patriot resistance before the Anglo-American assault on the Western Wall begins.

It is certain, at any rate, that from Norway to France, the tension between Patriots and Quislings is increasing. Particularly since the Belgian "Division Wallonia" and the Scandinavian "Division Viking" were encircled at Korsun, the Germans have redoubled their efforts to build up the local strength of Quisling formations, and it is evident they are relying on these dupes to play an important role in preventing patriotic insurrections, timed to hinder German reinforcements being rushed to threatened points on the Atlantic or Mediterranean seaboards.

Cruel Treatment Seen

But there is also evidence that if the attempt to foment civil war is not sufficiently successful, the Germans intend either to carry out mass deportations in the guise of compulsory labor service, or stamp out Patriot movements on the spot by using special formations, composed largely of non-German elements which have already been organized, and some of which have already been located in France.

From a purely military standpoint, it is obvious the German High Command cannot afford to risk insurrection in the rear, especially if, as seems probable, the scale of such a revolt would be considerably greater even than partisan operations behind the lines in Russia.

On the other hand, neither can the United Nations afford to let the Germans treat whole populations more or less as hostages and remove or kill all those who are a potential danger to the German lines of communications.

If the second alternative were to happen, the Germans, even though overwhelmingly defeated, would be numerically greatly superior to other nationalities in Europe and would soon be on top again in political, ecenomic and military spheres.

Look to United Nations

European exiles are, therefore, hoping the United Nations can find a way to deter the Germans from liquidating resistance movements before Anglo-American forces enter Europe. Although they are concerned over the possibility of mass deportation to Germany, their main fear is that unless a deterrent is found, the Germans will soon start a campaign of mass murder—camouflaged, no doubt, as executions of "terrorists."

The idea of mass executions being repugnant to most humane people, it is difficult to see what kind of warning could be successful. One which is being discussed is the proposal that a notice should be given that any excesses against the civilian population of occupied countries will be punished by eviction of all Germans from territories west of the Rhine.

Whether this particular warning is either desirable or would have the desired effect is another matter, but many certainly hold the view that the peoples of occupied countries face terrible dangers between now and the day the assaults are launched unless the Germans can be persuaded that mass murder does not pay.

Nazis Forge Rare Stamps

LONDON, March 4 (ONA) — Germany is working a postage stamp racket to obtain foreign money, while high Nazi officials are laying in personal caches of stamps to sell when they make their getaways.

So reports the London Financial News, which warns collectors that as part of the racket the Germans are putting out forged issues of old stamps in countries under German occupation.

By issuing and reissuing a large variety of postage stamps for sale to dealers and collectors in neutral countries, the Financial News says, the Germans are able to get hold of much needed neutral currencies.

They also sell stamps to more than a million German collectors; stamps are one of the few remaining things that may still be bought in unlimited quantities.

[But an Overseas News Agency dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, said the Reich authorities were opposed to the stamp boom as disturbing to the national economy. Quotations of stamp prices reflect a steep inflationary trend.]

Limited editions of stamps and forgeries are resorted to, according to the London daily; it cited one instance where 300,000 stamps of an old Wilhelmina issue in Holland were reprinted and offered for sale in Sweden.

High Nazi officials are pocketing quantities of stamps which they hope to convert into money if they make good their escape to neutral countries after Hitler's collapse. It seems certain, the Financial News adds, that the postwar markets will be flooded with German issues of stamps, and that collectors and dealers, in their own interests, should refrain from purchasing now.

'Booby Trap' of 1777 Found on Jersey Coast

By the Associated Press

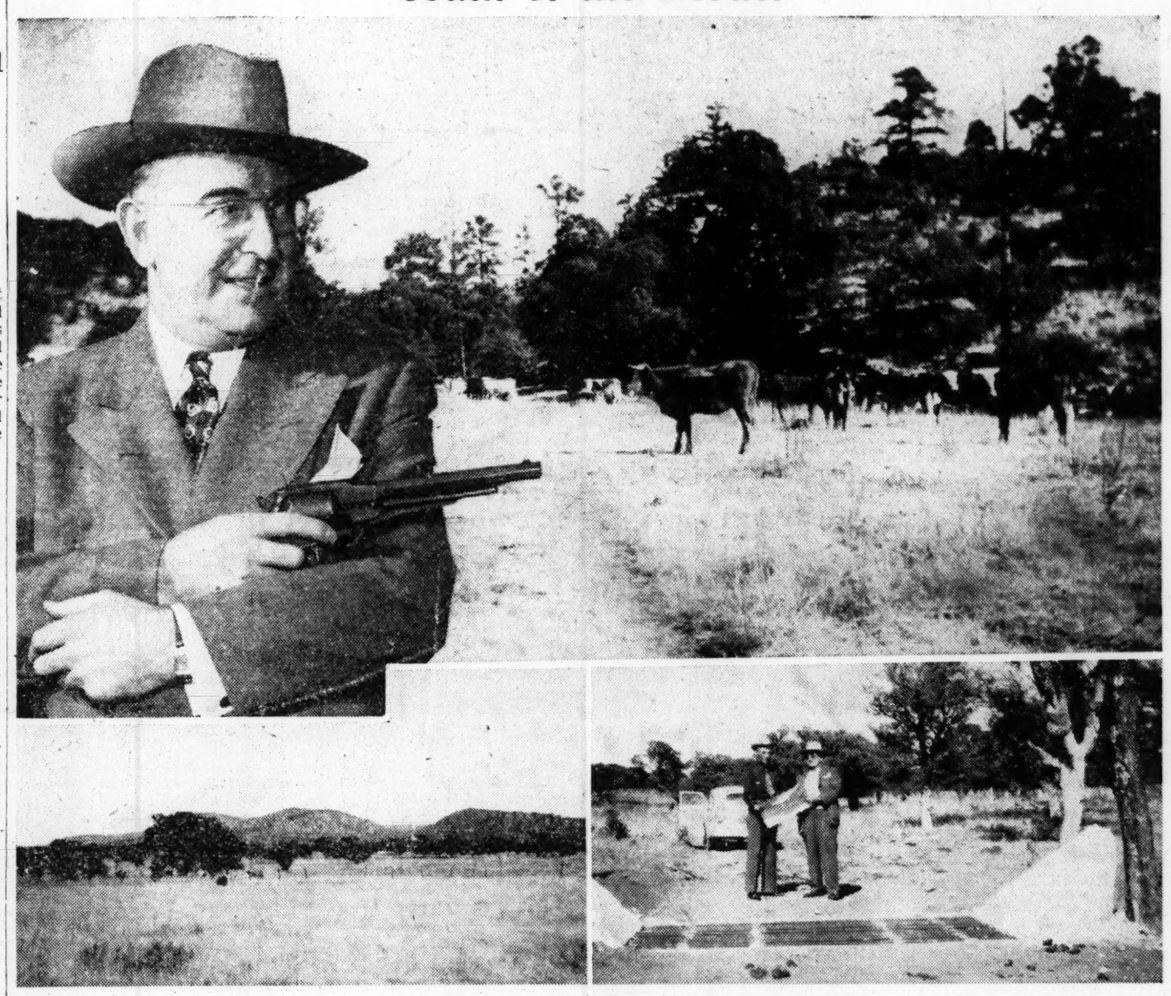
Philadelphia, March 4

A "booby trap" set by George Washington's Army in 1777 was uncovered yesterday by Army Engineers dredging the Delaware River.

The trap, called a "stockade" was found off the New Jersey shore below Hog Island. It was a wooden crib, 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, weighted down with bowlders and fitted with long iron spikes facing downstream just below the surface. The spikes were intended to pierce the hulls of wooden ships.

History shows that a traitor disclosed the existence of a stockade-free channel to the British and they sailed up the Delaware to capture Philadelphia.

South of the Border



Boston Wool Merchant in Ranch Country of Mexico

Albert W. Hilliard, wool merchant of Boston (left inset), is not here interested in shooting one of his own cattle on his 52,000-acre ranch in Mexico. The gun is an old Spanish piece found on his ranch, which he bought recently as an interesting, and what he terms a sound, investment in the future of a country which he says holds vast promise. Lower left indicates the terrain of the ranch country. Lower right: Mr. Hilliard compares notes with his ranch foreman as they chart future plans.

Mexico: Land of Opportunity

By Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Back from a trip to Mexico, Albert W. Hilliard, wool merchant, was the envy of downtown Boston today with his tales of eating seven-course steak dinners for 50 cents, buying land at 67 cents an acre and hiring skilled labor at 40 cents to $1 a day.

Down below the Rio Grande, Mr. Hilliard has bought a 52,000-acre ranch for one 25th of the price he says it would have cost him for similar land in the United States. He stopped at the best hotels where "you can eat all you want for $1." But just around the corner in les-pretentious surroundings, he said, the biggest dinners bring no more than 50 cents.

All this adds up to Mr. Hilliard's dramatic conclusion that "Mexico is the cheapest place to live in the world."

Trees grow so fast on his land that a couple of sawmills can't keep up with the growth, he says. Pines soar to monumental heights of well over 100 feet. The deed to his property is an example of beautiful Spanish handwriting. And "nature has done so lavish a job on the scenery that Mexico may very well become the most popular recreational grounds in America for tourists in the postwar era."

Land of Vast Promise

Industrially as well as recreationally, Mr. Hilliard insisted that Mexico is a land "of vast postwar promise." Not only does he think it is the cheapest place to live, but "it takes only $1 to $1.50 worth of land to raise one sheep in Mexico against $19 to $25 worth of land in Australia and $25 to $40 in the United States."

Cattle can be raised on the tablelands of Mexico for $1.50 a head a year against $15 to $25 per head in the United States, Mr. Hilliard added. And for the type of work that costs $7 a day in wages in Cambridge, Mass., he can hire similar labor in Mexico for 40 cents to $1 a day.

The ranch the Bostonian purchased does not fall under the heading of a country estate. It is one of those places where you can ride horseback for a week and not see it all. Dotted with canyons, there is a chance that you will see a grizzly bear or mountain lion when you least expect it. The place even is said to harbor a couple of gold mines which the Spaniards blew up when they were driven out of the section.

But Mr. Hilliard has found enough gold in Mexico's sunsets and in the sunny smile of the country's hospitable people to forget about mine prospecting. "After all," he smiled, "no one has found those mines since the 15th century so why should I get out the pick and shovel. It's the people and the co-operative spirit of the present National Government which convinces me more than anything else that Mexico is in for a vast postwar development of untapped resources."

Praise for Government

Mr. Hilliard gives the Mexican Government credit for looking ahead in its policy of halting exploitation of Mexican lands. The lid has been clamped on land sales to foreigners without an affidavit from the Government. Welcomed are businessmen like Mr. Hilliard whose interests in sheep raising have been considered of benefit to the country in introducing the right type of foreign capital.

"Mexico doesn't encourage the influx of the so-called Hollywood and New York crowd into the large cities. Wherever they locate, prices shoot up. You will see an ever-increasing tendency by the Government to think in terms of Mexico for the Mexicans with a weather eye out for the kind of businessmen from the United States who will help to build, rather than to exploit the country."

These opportunities for foreign capital to enter Mexico are open in the form of partnerships with Mexicans of business ability and a high standing of ethics, Mr. Hilliard continued.

"Industrialization of Mexico, with its vast natural, untapped resources, is bound to come right after the war. And with this industrialization may come the loss of some of the United States markets in Mexico. The country is in excellent financial condition. Its money, from an internal value, will buy more than any other money in the world.

Hard-Working People

"The people have not been softened by luxurious habits. They are willing and able to work hard for long hours. There is gold and quicksilver in the hills and untouched fertile lands for agriculture and cattle raising. There are enormous supplies of hard woods and long-leafed pines which naturally reforest themselves faster than any program that bureaucrats could devise."

Of course, all this represents the views of one man. But Mr. Hilliard is one man who knows the Mexicans through close association with the country and with the labor classes over a long period of years. His knowledge of the land and its people prompted him to buy the 52,000-acre ranch. And there was never a man more happy about his investment. For he has not allowed the pressure of business to overtax his feeling of intense reverence for the vast open spaces, the towering heights, and the splash of running water in the canyons.

Mexican Irrigation To Cost $16,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F., March 4

In order to bring new land under cultivation, Mexico will spend more than $16,000,000 on its irrigation program this year.

The appropriation placed at the disposal of the National Irrigation Commission will be used for works under way which will irrigate 260,000 acres. The irrigation projects are expected to aid Mexico still further increase its agricultural production.

Hear Ye, Women! There's Nylon Lining To the Black Cloud of Wartime Hosiery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 4—Nylon, so elusive for most hosiery-shopping women, has brighter prospects for wider postwar consumption under plans of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, which is considering a site near Chattanooga, Tenn., as the location of a postwar nylon plant.

Options have been obtained on tracts of land on the north side of the Tennessee River northeast of Chattanooga, below the TVA Chickamauga Dam power project, E. K. Gladding, manager of the company's nylon division, who made the announcement, stated. Engineering surveys, including plotting on two-foot contours, core borings and general evaluation, have been made.

Du Pont is planning to enter upon its long-range program for increasing production of nylon yarn as soon as general conditions permit, Mr. Gladding added. The contempated plant is part of this program, he said, and the purpose of considering a site at this time is to have one available so that no time will be lost when the conditions are such that construction can proceed.

The proposed plant would be comparable in size to du Pont's existing plant at Martinsville, Va., and would employ about 1,000 people in its initial operation, the announcement stated.

The first nylon plant was built at Seaford, Del., the statement said, and began operation in December, 1939, about a year later. Demand for the product increased and a second plant was built at Martinsville which came into operation in 1941.

Since Pearl Harbor all nylon yarn has been on allocation for parachutes, tire cords, glider tow ropes and mountain climbing ropes, tents, and other war purposes, according to the statement.

Mr. Gladding said that not only would the third plant be built but that the capacity of the other two plants would be materially expanded.

Baltimore Eases Racial Frictions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4—Serious interracial problems during the past year have been successfully met in Baltimore—problems that were "almost identical" to those which caused racial outbreaks in other cities, the Baltimore Urban League declared today.

"Impending disaster" has been averted and a "new unity" achieved, according to Bruce H. McDonald, President of the Executive Board of the League. The months ahead, he added, will bring new challenges which will require new solutions.

Conferences with labor union and management have yielded important contributions to better interracial relations, according to members of the League. Housing and recreation problems also have been met in part, they added.

Credit in Adjustment Era Urged for Small Groups

Returning servicemen also singled out for special assistance—Plan bars monopoly, would give equal access to all surpluses, and recommends preference to local ownership.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Little business and the little-business man have a strong champion in Bernard Baruch and his report on war and postwar adjustment policies.

Thumbing through the 108-page final edition of his and John Hancock's letter of transmittal, report, summary of recommendations, program for settlement of terminated war contracts, disposal of surplus property, tightening of the mobilization machine, the frequency with which little business is mentioned, provided for, and defended is surprising. In many other sections of the report, it is indicated if not specifically mentioned.

In the letter of transmittal of the report to War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes, Point 8 in their list of considerations of first importance reads: "Provide credit means for those requiring it during the adjustment period, particularly for the smaller business groups and returning servicemen."

In the report discussing choices as to which producers should have their contracts canceled first, Mr. Baruch says: Smaller enterprises should be given an opportunity to return to civilian production earlier, easing their termination problems.

Disposing of Surpluses

In the matter of disposing of war surpluses, the report recommends that properties be exchanged and leased as well as sold outright; also that they be sold on credit, not solely for cash. This, it adds, will assure smaller enterprises opportunities that would otherwise be denied them.

The 10 basic principles to govern the surplus Administrator's actions include as No. 8: "No monopoly; equal access to surpluses for all businesses; preference to local ownership, but no subsidizing of one part of the country against another."

"Surpluses," the report continues, "should be offered in lots of such size as to permit small businesses, as well as large ones, to participate."

"The particular problems of small business have been constantly on our mind. By small business we think of the broad backbone of enterprises, scattered throughout the country, which rely largely on the initiative and resourcefulness of their individual proprietors."

Representation Urged

The Baruch report asks that small business be effectively represented on the industry advisory committees which will play so important a part in demobilization. The Smaller War Plants Corporation is to be represented on both the Surplus Property Policy Board and the Joint Contract Termination Board through the War Production Board.

"As production controls are relaxed," the report says, "particular care should be taken to protect the competitive positions of small business, as far as practicable within the needs of the war. Cancellations of war contracts can be guided to permit the earliest releasing of small concerns which can convert back to peacetime production. Also certain 'nuisance' production controls, involving only a limited amount of resources and which press heavily on small concerns, can be relaxed sooner than broader production controls."

To aid the small business that curtailed during the war and wants to stage a comeback, Mr. Baruch recommends that the lending authority of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, at present restricted to purposes of war production, be extended to permit short-term loans to assist small business in the "change-over" from war to peace. The unexpended lending balance of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, he says, is roughly $80,000,000.

Credit Plan

Then as a permanent source of credit for small and medium-sized enterprises he urges that the Federal Reserve System's authority be expanded and liberalized to permit making of industrial loans or commitments. These should supplement, not compete with, private investment for which enormous funds are available. Mr. Baruch urges that at least $500,000,000 be permitted to support such loans.

The Baruch recommendation that in the settlement of terminated war contracts quick cash payment be made for prime contractors and subcontractors as well was a direct proposal to aid small businesses.

It was argued that 100 per cent be paid immediately for all complete articles when a contract is terminated; that 100 per cent be paid immediately on that part of uncompleted articles where the costs could be directly ascertained and that 90 per cent of the other costs be settled immediately; that 100 per cent be immediately paid subcontractors work that has been approved; that the Government pay interest on termination claim until settled; and that a simplified system of termination loans by local banks with Government guarantees be available to all contractors, primes and subs. If they cannot get loans from local banks, then the Government would make the loans directly.

Small-Lot Disposal Urged

To make it possible for small business to get some of the war surpluses, the report suggests that they be disposed of in small lots and that disposal agencies extend credit to small businesses.

Obviously few large businesses and no small ones can go out on the market and buy many of the war plants that the Government has built. On the average, they cost about $6,000,000 apiece. Twelve per cent of the projects cost over $100,000,000 each. The plan is to get independent and local groups to lease on a fair basis such huge plants.

To help business—the small businesses as opposed to the large ones which already know of them the Surplus Property Administrator is preparing detailed brochures of plants the Government will be prepared to dispose of after the war. It is planned to give these a wide circulation and so allow small concerns or groups of small concerns to make bids on plants that interest them.

Egypt Takes Steps to Help Arab Cause in North Africa

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, March 4—The Egyptian Government has announced it will work in behalf of its "Arab brothers" in French North Africa.

Speaking in the Egyptian Senate, Prime Minister Nahas Pasha declared this country viewed with sympathy the independence movement in North Africa. He added, however, that it was not yet feasible to include these French possessions in the present conversations aimed at forming a pan-Arab union.

The Prime Minister's statement came in answer to a question as to what the Government was doing: (1) To help Arab leaders from North Africa come to Egypt for pan-Arab talks, and (2) to mobilize sympathy among the United Nations for the Moroccan independence movement and pro-Arab leaders there who had been arrested.

Aid Defined

While declaring it was natural to hold the first Pan-Arab negotiations with states whose independence was already recognized, Mr. Nahas Pasha assured his questioner that the Egyptian Government will seize every occasion to work for the good of all Arab peoples and that "naturally this includes Morocco, Tunisia, and other North African states."

He then promised specifically to work for the Arabs of Morocco, adding significantly that Egypt would call on the principles of the Atlantic Charter in doing so.

He also reminded his listeners that Egypt had taken a strong and prominent position last fall during the French-Lebanese crisis. At that time, Cairo gave Beirut its unequivocal support, even going so far as to warn the French National Committee of Liberation that Egypt would be forced to reconsider its recognition of that body if the French did not meet the Lebanese demands.

Strong Protest

Mr. Nahas Pasha's statement has aroused considerable interest among neutral and Allied diplomats here because it is the strongest yet made on the Arab question in North Africa. Until quite recently there has been little contact between North Africa and the rest of the Arab-speaking world in the Middle East, but during the past year there has been evidence of a change.

While North African leaders have been showing increasing interest in pan-Arab talks, influential Egyption groups and individuals have become increasingly vocal regarding North Africa. This process has been greatly accelebrated by the clean-cut victories won by the Arabs in Syria and Lebanon.

Meanwhile the latest development in the Arab-Jewish dispute over Palestine has come from Lebanon, where it is announced the Government will file a protest against a bill introduced in the United States Congress supporting the formation of a Jewish state in the Holy Land. This protest, which follows similar ones by Egypt and Iraq, is being given to George Wadsworth, United States diplomatic representative to the Levant.

Education

How Betty Sue Learns to Write Good Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Casa Grande, Ariz.

Although the ability to write a good letter is recognized as a valuable social art, there aren't many of us parents who do much to help our children to acquire that art, are there? Which explains the reason for my letter to this column: I thought possibly other parents might find Betty Sue's letters as interesting as I have.

Betty Sue stayed with her Grandmother until she was nearly five years old, so she has many pleasant early-childhood memories of Grandmother and her farm. She remembers the apple orchard, the alfalfa fields, the irrigation ditches, the apricot trees by the barn. She remembers the big work horses, the cow and the little calf which arrived each spring. There were kittens in the corner of the corncrib and a white puppy to follow her about.

She remembers rides in Grandmother's farm wagon, the trains that whistled through the valley twice each day, the weekly trips to the little country store. She likes to think how she helped Grandmother water the lawn, tend the flowers, help shell garden peas, hunt the eggs, and churn the butter. All these things make pleasant memories—but they do more than that—they provide Betty Sue with interesting things to write about.

Grandmother, of course, has done her part by always answering all questions in Betty Sue's letters. And mother does her part, too, by suggesting that Betty Sue answer Grandmother's letters soon after they are received.

Since Betty Sue is only nine-and-a-half, her mother realizes that the skills of spelling and punctuation are far from completely acquired, and she therefore makes very few suggestions in this regard. Much more to be prized, she thinks, is Betty Sue's growing ability to express herself in words. There are no corrections to make the letter writing tedious; it never needs to be copied over; it is not robbed of its first joy. What if Grandmother is sometimes puzzled over the meaning of certain misspelled words or awkward constructions? Perhaps the content will supply a clue; if it fails to do so, she still rejoices over the spontaneous attempt of the child to tell something or to ask a question.

Now and then Grandmother makes her whole letter one of

All in the Family

questions. Below each question she leaves a generous space for Betty Sue's answer. Mother encourages the young answerer to make complete statements: if Grandmother asks, "How long will your vacation last?" Betty Sue answers, "My vacation will last for nine days." Often, fortunately, the spelling of some of the longer words is right there in the question.

Mother likes, whenever possible, to be doing something which does not require running about when Betty Sue is busy on a letter, so that she can give quiet and undivided attention to the child should she ask for assistance. Ironing or sewing hours are most valued of all for this teamwork.

If Grandmother is not a convenient part of such a letter-writing program, perhaps there's a willing aunt (or even an uncle), and if none of them is to be had, perhaps a friend can be pressed into service. At any rate, it seems worth while to try to find correspondents for our small Betty Sues and their contemporaries.

Let me close my letter on a note of appreciation for the interesting and useful contributions to this column. **K. K.**

Teach Them the Art of Listening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

My mother taught me the beautiful art of listening. Really listening!

As we sat before the open, crackling fire she would lay her book in her lap and say to me, "Listen!" There would be sap oozing gently from the firewood, scarcely perceptible yet bringing the sap of the forest into that warm, cheery room.

Other times there would come the thump of padded feet as our pussy romped over the porch. "Listen," my mother would say, smilingly, before the spry rascal could jump up on the window ledge begging to be let in to stretch himself before our fire.

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In the cathedral-like silence of the redwood forests where we went sometimes my mother would stop, throw back her head, and look up to the towering tops of the giant trees.

"Listen!" What did she hear? I listened.

A snapping twig, the fall of a crisp brown leaf from the underbrush, the chirp of a bird or the call to its mate came to us through the stillness; it might be the mock ferociousness of some tiny waterfall, the flutter of an owl's wings, the chatter of a squirrel that caught our listening ear. Or, mayhap, it was only silence that we "heard," silence so deep that our own breath seemed heavy and the quietness almost rang in our ears. Then, the cheep of a cricket, the twirp of a tree-toad, or perhaps the faint, distant tinkle of a cowbell, a dog's bark, or a child's voice crept into our consciousness as we listened.

In the heart of a great city my mother would sometimes stop on the street close to a building and say, "Close your eyes and listen!"

Each city sound is as distinct as the instruments of a great symphony when your eyes are closed as you listen. Their unison makes harmony, too. They belong to the city—streetcars, automobile horns, a screaming siren, clatter of feet on the sidewalk, the plunk of an elevator door, the deep-throated toot or shrill whistle of a ship in the harbor, voices, clanging, banging you can scarcely describe—all orchestration of nature's city symphony.

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In the midst of a busy office, close your eyes and listen! The click of typewriters, the rhythm of business machines, the clip of the telephone, the rustle of clothes, the bang of a door, the hum of many voices, the slosh of the window-washer's sponge against the glass, the scratch of a pen,—all vocalization of the business chorus.

In the midst of a social gathering, at the opera, in the darkness of the movie, on a moonlight night, on a ferry boat, on a train, in the air, in city or country, on land or sea, "Listen!"

Dawn and twilight are specially tuneful. Morning notes are quite different from the drone of noonday sounds or the crooning drawl of evening. Sound is a science and listening is an art. It is an art worth cultivating. It was a beautiful heritage my mother gave me when she taught me to listen.

Lucile Rood

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: Now my problem question. I do not know when to use *like* and *as* in sentences. Want to clear this up for me? Thank you.

Answer: *Like* should not be used as a conjunction, that is, to connect a clause with the main part of the sentence. *Like* takes an object. *As* or *as if* introduces a subordinate statement or clause, having a subject and verb. Study the correct sentences: (1) He spoke Italian *like* a native. (2) He spoke *as*, (not like) the natives do. (3) She walks *like* her mother. (4) She walks *as* her mother does.

In (1) *native* is the object of *like*, and you have a prepositional phrase *like a native* serving as an adverbial modifier of *spoke*. In (2) *as the natives do* is an adverbial clause, with *natives* the subject of *do* (speak), and *as* is an adverbial conjunction joining the clause to the main statement *He spoke*. See if you can analyze (3) and (4).

Here is another sentence: (5) Find me a book like the one I just read. Note *like the one, one* is the object of *like*. The mistake some people make is to say *like I just read*. This is incorrect, for *like* would then be introducing the clause *I just read*,—a subject (I) and verb (read). Be sure to give *like* a noun or pronoun for an object in this sort of construction. Avoid such expressions as *like he does*. Practice saying *AS he does, AS they do, AS IF they wanted to*. There are many writers and speakers who slip *like* into a sentence where *as* or *as if* should be. Here is a rule: Use *like* with a noun or pronoun, and *as* or *as if* with a noun-pronoun-verb combination.

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The Education Editor "feels bad" about two errors printed last week, and publishes a correction herewith:

In last week's column, the sentence which said, "Don't you mean instead that you feel *well*, the adverb?" should have read: "Don't you mean instead that you feel *well*, the adjective?" *Well* when used to complete the verb and modify the subject which, in the sentence under consideration, is a pronoun, is of course an adjective and not an adverb, for adjectives modify nouns and pronouns. The part of speech assigned to a word always depends upon how the word is used in the sentence under consideration. Thanks are due to Mr. Clifford Woodard of Belmont, Mass., and others for calling attention to this slip.

And while we are wearing sackcloth, we must confess to an incorrect answer in last week's column on "I feel bad" and "I feel badly." Personally, we never use "I feel bad" or "I feel good" in this sense, because it seems a loose use of "bad" or "good," and sounds loose to us no matter how often we hear it. The test of substituting *am* for *feel* shows what a poor word it is for what one means, in each case. Better the more concise word: *unwell, unfit, sorry, well*—or what-you-will. But grammatically speaking, of course, after verbs used in almost a copulative sense, such as *feel, taste, smell, look, seem*, you need an adjective to modify the subject, and *bad* (if you must) is the adjective form, as is *good* (if you must). "I feel bad" or "I feel good" is therefore grammatically correct. Thanks to our readers who wrote us so quickly on this (and are we snowed under!) The letters were ever so friendly and kind, and we enjoyed them. Anyhow, we know the Education Page is read.

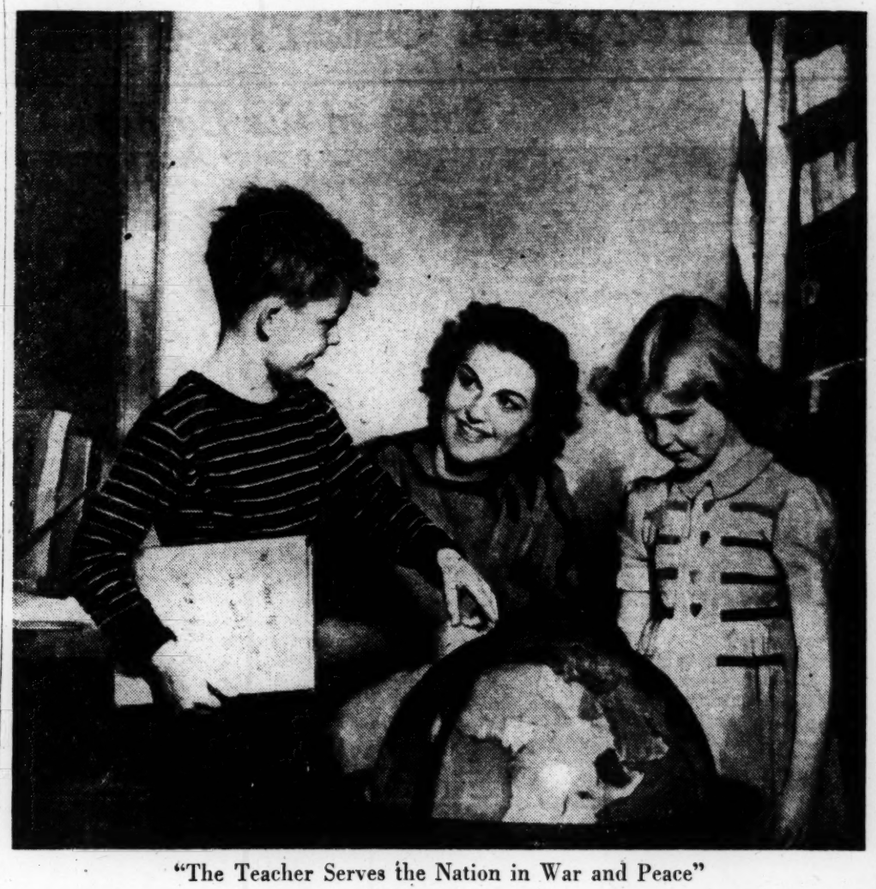
While this subject is up again, you can teach yourself a fine point by noticing the difference in meaning of the following pairs of correct sentences quoted from Woolley's "Handbook of Good English" (D. C. Heath):

He appears **good** (i.e., appears to be a good man).
He appears well in public (i.e., makes his appearance in a creditable manner). (Note: *Well* is an adverb here, modifying the verb.—Ed.)

The music sounds loud (i. e., has the characteristic of loud music).
The bugle sounded loudly through the ranks (i.e., sounded in a loud manner).

He holds it steady.
He holds it steadily.

Write the Education Editor.



"The Teacher Serves the Nation in War and Peace"

This is from the picture on the teacher-recruiting and morale-building poster issued by the National Education Association. The original picture was done in oil by the American artist, Roy Spreter. The poster is printed in four colors, size 15 by 20 inches. Sample copies may be obtained from the NEA, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., or from the office of the State Education Association in your State, to whom a bulk shipment is being sent (by about April 1, 1944). All requests for any quantity of these posters should be directed to your State Education Association. Financed by an appropriation from the NEA War and Peace Fund.

The Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Languages for War and Peace. by Mario A. Pei. New York 12, S. F. Vanni, 135 Bleeker Street. $5.

This might well be a textbook for an "orientation" course in modern languages; for it describes the major languages spoken all over the world, where they are spoken, by whom, by how many persons, and gives what might be called the earmarks of each. For each of seven "key" foreign languages (French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, Japanese) it presents a 20-page outline of pronunciation, writing and grammar, together with a basic vocabulary reduced to about 1,200 words. It also gives a concise description of over 30 "minor" languages, with the idea of enabling a person to tell whether he is faced with Czech or Polish, Norwegian or Icelandic, Turkish or Persian, Burmese or Malay.

Professor Pei, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at Columbia University, is director of Columbia's courses in War Languages, and has keyed this volume to the needs of the language program of the Army and Navy. It is bound to be also of great interest to any student of languages, and should have increasing value for reference and study as postwar language needs and interests become more real to the public. With air travel a certain development after the war, languages will be tools more widely used. The day of choosing among two or three will doubtless be supplanted by a day of choosing a language group or at least a key and a secondary foreign language, with greater emphasis on the so-called unusual tongues. This volume, fascinating to the explorer of these new realms, hints of a future that already seems deeply exciting.

Your Leatherbound Books: How To Take Good Care of Them

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Of course you keep them dusted. That is not all there is, however, to keeping your leatherbound books in good condition—whether they be books from which you study each day or rare volumes you value as antiques. For one thing, leatherbound books are sensitive to atmosphere. Antique volumes which have lasted through the centuries in cool houses and palaces of Europe will quickly deteriorate in an overheated apartment. Also, while a slight amount of moisture in the air is desirable, too much dampness causes mildew.

Use extreme caution in cleaning your treasures, warns James P. Mooers, Chief of the Binding Department of the Boston Public Library. However much you may be tempted to scrub a binding encrusted with the dust of ages, remember that soap and water can, in such a circumstance, be dangerous. Water trickling into the paste can loosen the covers. If it gets into the board, that can swell and give you no end of trouble.

Old Volumes

The safest thing, says Mr. Mooers, is to consult a professional bookbinder before you try to clean an antique binding or the pages within it. You can once a year rub a very small amount of olive oil over the binding, but dirt which has accumulated for centuries cannot usually be removed without risk to the bindings. Sometimes a slight mark can be taken off by a little gasoline or alcohol on a cloth. When books have become mildewed in a damp vault, it is suggested, provided the fungus has not destroyed the paper, that each page affected be wiped with a dry cloth in an up-and-down — not a circular — motion; than each page dried in the fresh air.

If dampness or mold sticks the pages together, professional help is needed, for the book usually has to be pulled apart in sections, the separate sections have to be soaked in water, the pages resized, resewn and rebound. The owner must decide whether or not the expense is justified.

Replying to an inquiry concerning keeping in a closed house a leather-covered book 200 years old, which had been soaked in salt water during the floods of 1938, Mr. Mooers says the paper of that period is usually very good, and since the book has passed through hazardous experiences, the summer and winter in the closed house will probably do no damage if the book is dusted occasionally.

As for bookcases with glass doors, they are difficult to ventilate, but can be used safely if occasionally opened and aired out. Harsh sunlight, as most people know, is likely to fade the color of bindings. Those tiny parasites sometimes found in antique books should be killed the minute they are seen, and each page of the book in which they appear should be dusted and opened to the fresh air for a little while. A thorough dusting annually, page by page, would probably prevent damage from such a source.

They Must Last a Long Time

The same general rules concerning atmosphere apply to new books bound in leather, such as the textbooks used by many readers of these columns. "Don't keep your books in a damp place or one which is excessively dry and overheated, don't leave them in direct sunlight—or where the pup can play with them," advises John C. Hobbs, who is Manager of the Publishers Book Bindery, Inc., in Cambridge, Mass., and who has had many years of experience in his trade.

If there is a slight condition of mildew, he suggests taking a mild library paste, or one which is made at home of flour and water; thinning it to the consistency of skimmed milk, and carefully washing the binding. A soft sponge can be used.

He cautions against applying any preparation to the limp editions, because the India goatskin is tanned in such a way that most preparations would spoil the finish.

For antique covers, he suggests the paste already described, which would fill up the pores and tie the fibers together. If the binding seems a little harsh after the paste wash has dried, take a piece of absorbent cotton, not a sponge, and apply a very little olive oil. Be very careful, he cautions, about applying oil to antique leather, for it is dry and thirsty and will absorb more than should be used.

Foreign Language Study

Translations never have been and by their very nature never can be an effective substitute, or even a thoroughly reliable partial substitute, for firsthand acquaintance with foreign languages and literatures.

Henry Grattan Doyle

Through the Editor's Window

Taking People as They Come

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is affectionate, even patient and interested, tolerance of one's neighbors and townsfolk a village quality, as some would say? If so, we might all seek to acquire it and to help our children to acquire it; for with horizons stretched and countries forced by accessibility to be neighborly, the city dweller's "privileged" position of choosing and excluding persons according to a host of personal opinions and criteria may become increasingly untenable.

It was in one of Angela Thirkell's novels that we were suddenly arrested by this thought. We forget which novel, for we have probably read all the American-printed volumes of this delightful and modern Jane Austen-Anthony Trollope English author. Nor can we quote, for the books are at home. But it came up in this wise:

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The people in this volume, as in all her volumes, are for the most part the sort you would like to know personally. Cultivated people in the lovely old English houses, people of various sorts in charming cottages, and simple working people in workman's cottages or otherwise domiciled. They are interesting to one another because they are themselves. They have faults and they have excellent qualities. Sometimes they prove trying, sometimes actually boring. But by and large the people of the village, knowing all this put up with one another and are kindly and helpful to one another, as village people we have known usually are. They even help out when one person gets on another person's nerves, and they laugh about it, as sometimes happens in villages. It is wartime and certainly not easy, but everyone in his or her way carries on.

Then dyed-in-the-wool city people—intellectuals—come to live in the village. They get along fairly well and are treated with great courtesy and consideration by the village residents, from the manor family down. But their attitude is different. They seem to have to have critical opinions about each person they meet. They "like" or "dislike" people, quite actively.

★ ★ ★

This is not, you understand, the theme of the book or anything like a major premise—at least, not in a preachy way. Mrs. Thirkell depicts the life of the English countryside; she doesn't write problem or social novels. But she did faithfully record the natural surprise of some of these thoroughly nice people when they realized how much energy the city people put into their likes and dislikes, their choosings and excludings, their putting of people in their places. And so it came out: In the village, perhaps people take each other as they come, likes and dislikes have little to do with it; kindliness and the ability to get along because of living together and being interdependent make for tolerance and at length a certain loyalty toward one another. The stronger look out for the weaker, the better educated for the underprivileged. Criticism doesn't enter in, partly because here they all are anyway and they might as well develop one another's good points and tide one another over the unfortunate stretches, for they have to live together. Out of it a genuine mutual interest and tolerant affection flowers.

We have lived in such a village, here in the United States, and know this attitude of mutual tolerance and kindly interest to be one not confined to the English countryside. It is indeed a wonderful and beautiful experience to see residents high and low in such a village take people as they come—all of them—and build useful and kindly human relationships without limitation or exclusion. It is done in many a village. It is done in many a college community, in some big firms, in some churches. Ideally it should be done in every family. Indeed, it is fundamentally a family quality, happily enlarged in an earlier, simpler day to embrace the village or larger family unit. Doesn't it hold a message for us today as we glimpse the need of widening family relations to include a village that is a world?

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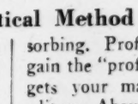

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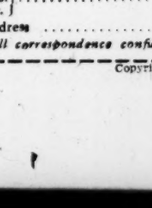

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est)	300,000
Previous day's sales	756,710
1944 volume to date	37,007,316
1943 volume of date	49,819,856

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	51.3	Prev.day	51.4
Month ago	50.4	Year ago	46.5
1944 high	51.5	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	+ ⅛
Adams Exp ½g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Alleghany Corp	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Alleghany pf	5	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	2	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅜
Allegh L Stl .35e	5	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
Allied Mills 2g	4	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	8	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ½
Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Amerada Pet ¾e	3	83	83	83	—1⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	3	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅞
Am Bk Note .40e	5	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Am Bosch (¾e)	2	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	41½	41¼	41¼	— ½
Am BrSh pf 5¼ †	20	129½	129½	129½	
Am Can 3	2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy 4g	3	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sug 1	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—
Am Distill stpd	1	32	32	32	
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am. European ½g	4	10	10	10	
Am For Pow	19	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 1¾k	2	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
Am&FPS7pf 1¾k	8	86⅞	86¼	86¾	+ ¼
Am&FP 2pf	43	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ½
Am Hide & Leath	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am Ice	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Am Interna ½g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Invest Ill .60	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Locomotive¼e	6	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
Am Locom pf 7	5	89	88½	89	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	3	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am M & Met ¼e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	20	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Lt	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	8	42¾	42¼	42½	+ ¼
Am P&L $6 pf	2	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ¼
Am Rad&StS .10e	8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
AmRollMpf 4½ †	140	67⅞	67½	67⅞	
Am Safety Raz 1g	3	14¾	14⅜	14¾	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	26	26	26	— ⅜
Am Smelt & R 2	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
Am Sum Tob ¼e	2	27	27	27	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	3	158¾	158¾	158¾	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	59	59	59	
Am Tob B 3a	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	30	144¼	144¼	144¼	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½e	4	10¼	10	10¼	
Am Viscose ½e	6	43½	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	15	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Am Woolen	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Wool pf 2k	2	77¾	77½	77½	
Am Zinc L & S	1	4½	4½	4½	
Anaconda Cop ½e	25	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ¼
Armour & Co	10	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
ArchorHkGl pf5 †	50	114	114	114	—1
Artloom Corp .10e	2	9⅛	9	9	— ½
Assd D Gds ¼e	6	13¾	13½	13¾	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	70	88½	88½	88½	— ½
Atch T&SF 1¼e	3	62¾	62⅝	62¾	— ¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	89	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	3	36⅛	36	36	— ¼
Atl Refining (¾e)	6	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Atl Ref pf 4 †	50	108	108	108	— ⅞
Atlas Powd ¾e	120	57	57	57	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Aust N prA1½k †	50	72	71	72	+1⅜
Aviation Co .20g	2	4	4	4	
Bald Loco ctf1½g	1	19½	19½	19½	
Balt & Ohio	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Barker Bros ¾g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Bath Iron Wks 2e	2	17⅞	18	18	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	1	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
Bell Airc 1a	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat ¾e	5	36¼	36	36	
Best Foods ½e	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1¼e)	15	58¾	58	58½	
Blw & Decker 1.60	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Blak-Knox .15e	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Blumenthal pf7 †	1	93½	93½	93½	— ½
Boeing Airplane2g	1	15	15	15	
Bon Ami B 2½	150	49	49	49	+ ½
Bond Strs 2	1	34	34	34	— ¼
Borden Co .40 e	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	4	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ½
Bristol-Myers ½e	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	4	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Budd Wheel ½g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Bullard Co 1.20e	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Burl Mills (.40e)	9	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	9	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Bush Term 1.4e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf13⅓k †	620	51	49½	51	+1½
Butler Bros (.15e)	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾g	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Byers pf 7 †	10	78½	78½	78½	
Byron Jack ¼e	7	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	6	¾	¾	¾	
Can Dry Ale ¼e	8	24¾	24	24¾	+ ¾
Canad Pacific h½e	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	44	44	44	
Caro C&O 5 †	50	102	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
Case (JI) Co	20	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅝
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	48	48	48	+ ½
Celanese Cp 1.70f*	5	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ½2	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	90	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	18	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
Cent R R N J	1	11	11	11	— ¼
CentVioletaSug 1a	3	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
Cert. Rib pf 7 †	10	112	112	112	—3
Cero de Pas ¾e	5	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	60	63	63	63	+ ⅞
Champ Pap&F ¼e	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
Checs & Ohio 3	3	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+ ⅜
Chi&E III ½g	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Chi&E III A2.59g	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
Chi Grt West	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5⅜k	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	7	26¼	26	26¼	
Chi No West pf wi	12	53½	53	53½	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½ †	60	48	47½	48	
Chi: Cop 3g †	10	26	26	26	—1½
Chrysler Corp ¾e	5	81	80¾	80⅞	— ⅛
Cit: I&F 1.20	1	16	16	16	
City Invest †	60	59	59	59	— ½
City Stores	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Clark Equip ¾e	1	39	39	39	— ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	7	35¾	35½	35½	+ ¼
Colgate-P-P ½a	3	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Col & South 2pf †	30	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛	— ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Colum B'castA.40e	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	31	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	3	80	80	80	
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	50	75	74½	74½	— ⅜
Colum Pict ½g	3	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅜
Coml Credit 3	14	40½	39⅜	40½	+1⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	5	43	42⅞	43	+ ½
Coml Solv .60g	5	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Comw'lth&South	66	¾	½	¾	
Com&So pf 1¾k	2	85¾	85¼	85¾	
Comm Ed 1.40	10	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn1	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	4	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
Cons Copper .20g	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	16	22	21⅞	22	
Cons Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾k	3	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
Cons Nat Gas	14	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
Cons Vultee ½e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Consol'n Coal	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
ConsumP pf4½ †	40	104½	104¼	104½	
Container Co ¼e	4	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
Cont Bak ½e	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Cont Can ¼e	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Steel ¼e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Conn Exch 2.40	†100	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
Cornell-D E .20e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Corty Inc .30g	1	5½	5½	5½	
Corty Internat	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co ¾e	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ¼e	1	18	18	18	
Crown Cork&S ¾g	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Crown Zeller ½e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Crucible Steel 3g	4	31⅜	31	31	
Cuba R R pf	†120	25¼	25	25	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	33	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Cuneo Press 1½	3	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	111	111	111	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	6	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Cutler-Ham .35e	2	24¼	24	24	
Cuvega Strs ½g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Davt P&Lpf4½ †	10	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	18	25	24⅞	25	— ⅛
Del Lack&West	20	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Diam Match 1½	1	31¾	31¼	31¾	Mar 3
Detroit Ed .30e	8	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	30	30¼	28½	29⅞	+1
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	98	98	98	
Dixie C A 2½ †	60	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜e	1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	6	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	2	55¼	55	55¼	+ ¼
Dow Chem 3	2	118	118	118	
Dow Chem pf 4	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	4	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	9	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
duPont de N 1¼e	3	141¼	141	141	
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	20	119	118½	119	+ ½
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Eastern Air L	1	28	28	28	
Eastern R M .10e	2	8	8	8	
Eaton Mfg 3	1	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite ½e	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Electric Boat ¼e	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	30	5¼	5	5	— ¼
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	94¾	92⅜	94¾	+ ⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	4	99	98½	99	— ⅜
El Storage Bat 2	2	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	32	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	10	98	98	98	+ ¼
EPS$5½pf5½a †	150	98¾	98½	98½	
Eng P S $6pf6 †	30	101¾	100	101	—1
Equit Off Bldg	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR 1g	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Erie RR ct 1g	12	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	2	52⅝	52½	52½	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	26	26	26	— ⅛
FairbanksMorse1a	2	36	35⅜	36	
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	14	12⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Fed Lt&Tract 1¼e	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Fed MotTruck .40	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Ferro Enam ¼e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅞
Firestone T&R ⅜e	3	39⅞	39⅝	39¾	— ¼
Firest T&R pf4½	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
FirstNatStrs 2½	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Flintkote .15e	32	22¾	21½	22	+ ⅜
Follansbee Stl	2	8	8	8	
Foster Wheeler	2	19½	19¼	19¼	
Francisco Sugar	3	15	15	15	+ ¼
Fruehauf T pf5 †	50	107½	107½	107½	
Gair Robert .30g	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair Robt pf1.20	1	15	15	15	
Gar Wood Ind .40	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Gaylord Cont ½a	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
Gen Am Inv 1g	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
Gen Baking .15e	1	8	8	8	
Gen Bronze .60g	8	10⅛	10	10	
Gen Cable	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gen Cable A	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	80	95	94½	95	
Gen Cigar (1)	3	24⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	10	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	3	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	12	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf †	50	115	115	115	—1
Gen Motors 3⅛e	16	56	55⅝	56	
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128½	128½	128½	— ¼
Gen Outd Adv 1¼e	8	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	2	46½	46⅜	46½	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼e	6	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 1½k †	20	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Gen T&R 1g	2	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
GilletteSafR .70g	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	+ ⅜
Gimbel Bros .15e	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Glen Alden 2	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Glidden Co 1.40	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ½
Gobel Adolf	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Goldf&Stk Tel 6 †	10	99	99	99	
Goodrich(BF) 1⅜e	8	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R ¾2e	5	39⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
GoodyearT&R pf 5	2	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅞
Grth Hosiery ½g	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Consl .45g	1	4	4	4	
Grand Union ½g	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	7	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	6	27⅞	27¼	27¼	
Gt W Sug of 7 †	50	150¼	149½	149½	— ¾
Green Bay&W 5 †	80	60	60	60	
Greyhound Corp 1	18	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
GrumAirCEn 1½g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	1	9	9	9	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	2	43	43	43	— ⅜
Gulf Oil 1a	6	45¼	45⅛	45¼	
Hamil Watch .10e	4	13	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Hat Corp/Am 1½g	3	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
Hall WF Print 1a	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ¼e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Heyes Mfg	12	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	120	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
Hinde&D Pap ¼e	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Holland Furn 2	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Holly Sugar 1	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
Houd-Hers B ¼e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	1	62	62	62	+2
HouseholdF pf5 †	10	112	112	112	+ ¼
Houston Oil	37	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Howe Sound 3	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2	6	22½	22⅜	22½	
Hudson Mot .10e	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Hupp Motor	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ½
Illinois Central	18	15½	15¼	15⅜	
Ill Central pf	1	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ⅛
Inland Steel (1e)	1	73¼	72¾	73¼	
Inspirat C Cop ¼e	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Interlakelron .35g	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Int Harvester 2a	8	71	70⅞	71	+1
Int Harvester pf7 †	2	170	169	170	
Int Hydro-Elec A	32	2½	2⅜	2½	
Int Minerals&C 1a	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	68	68	68	
Int Nick Can 1.60	7	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
Int Paper	17	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf 5	3	70	69⅞	70	+ ¼
Int Silver 3	2	63½	63½	63½	—1½
Int Tel & Tel	17	13⅛	12⅞	13	
Int Tel&Tel for ct	5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	— ¼
Interst Dept S ¼e	1	16	16	16	— ½
Isl Crk C of 6 †	10	140	140	140	
Johns-Manv ½e	4	89	88	89	+1⅛
Jones & L Stl 1e	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
Kalam St&F .20e	2	17	17	17	
Kan City South	10	97⅜	95⅜	97⅜	+ ⅜
Kan City Sou pf2g	2	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
Kelsey-HWh B ⅜e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Kennecott Cop ½e	19	30¾	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
Keyst S&W .30e	2	20¼	20	20	
Kimberly-Clark 1a	5	32	31½	31½	—1
Kinney$5pf1½k †	20	56½	56¼	56½	
Kresge (SS) (1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Kress S H 1.60	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
Lambert Co 1½a	2	28½	28½	28½	
Lehigh C&N .90g	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	10	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Lehman Corp 1	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Lehr & Fink 1.40	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Lerner Stores 2½	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Gl ¼e	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ½
LibbyMcN&L .45g	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Life Savers ½e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	—1½
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ¼
Liggett&My pf7 †	30	176	176	176	— ¾
Lima Locomotive	6	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	4	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
Lockheed Airc 2	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	5	59⅜	59¼	59⅜	+ ⅛
Lone Star Cem ⅜e	4	42⅝	42½	42½	
Long-Bell Lbr A	5	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Lorillard P 1.20a	1	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Lorillard P pf 7 †	60	157¾	157¾	157¾	— ¼
Louis Nash 2e	2	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	
Louisv G&E A1½	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Mack Trucks 3g	3	35½	35½	35½	
Macy R H 2	3	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
Mad Sq Gar 1	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Magma Copper ¼e	1	16	16	16	— ½
Manati Sugar	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
Mandel Bros 1¼g	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
MaracaiboOEx.05g	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Marine Mid .08e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
MarketStRy prpf †	90	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Marshall Field .80	4	14	14	14	— ⅛
Martin GL 3g	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Mat Can	29	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ½
Mat Cash Reg 1a	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
Mat Container 1	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Mat Cylinder G .80	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Mat Dairy Pr ¼e	7	20¼	20¼	20½	
Mat Dept St ½a	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Mat Distillers 2	26	32⅞	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅝
Mat Lead ½	7	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Mat Lead pfA 7 †	70	165	165	165	
Mat M&St Cas 1	2	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Mat Oil Prod 1	1	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅜
Mat Power & Lt	43	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Mat Steel 3	2	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
Mat Supply	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Mat Sup $2 pf ½k	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
Mat Sup 6pf 6 †	30	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	
Mat S1½pf5½z †	20	82½	82½	82½	
Mat Tea

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

M. A. Hanna Reports Gain In '43 Income

CLEVELAND (AP)—The M. A. Hanna Co., coal, iron ore and shipping concern, reported a consolidated net income for 1943 of $4,341,200, equivalent to $3.64 per share on 1,016,961 shares of common stock. This compared with 1942 earnings of $4,254,663 or $3.55 per common share.

Total income of $9,799,000 before reserves and taxes was $914,000 greater than in 1942, the company reported.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $937,571 equal to $2.48 a common share, compared with $1,216,552 or $3.51 in 1942. John A. Sweetser, president, said that although 1943 sales of war materials are subject to renegotiation, it is unlikely there will be any change in income as shown in the report.

Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp. reports net profit for the nine months ended Jan. 31 of $681,834 equal to 46 cents a share after estimated taxes and reserves, compared with $556,437 or 40 cents a share in the previous comparable period after application of actual taxes and reserves.

Vick Chemical Co. reports net earnings, subject to final audit for the six months ended Dec. 31, of $1,867,795 equal to $2.75 a share, compared with $1,690,126 or $2.48 for the comparable 1942 period.

American Stores Co. reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,709,084 equal to $1.31 a common share, compared with $2,008,865 or $1.54 for 1942. The company reported sales for the year of $212,082,181, against $209,105,554 last year.

Matson Navigation Company reports net income for 1943 of $3,224,686 equal to $1.95 a capital share, compared with $2,478,525 or $1.51 a capital share in 1942.

Ford Hotels Company, Inc., reported net income of $355,233 for 1943 equal to $209 per common share, as compared with $315,144, or $1.85 per common share in 1942. Hotels in the Ford chain are located in Toronto, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; Erie, Pa.; Buffalo and Rochester.

Rheem Manufacturing Company, fabricators of sheet steel and other metals with 15 plants throughout the country, reports for 1943 preliminary net profit after charges, taxes and reserves for contingencies amounted to $1,326,000 equal to $2.73 a common share on the average number of shares outstanding during the year and $1.84 a share on the number outstanding at the end of the year. The company sold 230,000 shares to the Bethlehem Steel Corp. late in November. In 1942, net profit of $440,989 was equal to 75 cents a share.

The American Distilling Co. reports for three months ended Dec. 31 net profit of $254,725, equal to $1.02 a share on the common stock, compared with $319,541, or $1.20 a share, in the like months of 1942.

Page-Hersey Tubes, Ltd. reports net profit of $895,704 for the year ended Dec. 31, equal to $5.14 a share, compared with $943,360, or $5.41 a share, for the preceding year.

Phoenix Hosiery Co. reports net profit of $317,952 for 1943, or $12.86 a share on the first preferred stock in arrears, against $369,864, or $14.96 a share, for 1942.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky reports net profit of $3,056,366 for the year ended Dec. 31, or $1.17 a share, compared with $2,677,170, or $1.03 a share, for the preceding year. Recent net includes provision of $300,000 for contingencies.

Sterling Drug Inc. reports net profit after reserves for the year ended Dec. 31 of $7,806,313 equal to $4.45 a share, compared with $7,086,354 or $4.04 in 1942. James Hill, Jr., president, reported that net sales for the year amounted to $39,394,478, an increase of 11 per cent over the $35,447,584 sales last year.

Van Raalte Co. Inc., reports net profit after provision for profit sharing taxes and reserves for the year ended Dec. 31 of $776,425 equal to $5.26 a common share, compared with $778,025 or $5.22 in 1942.

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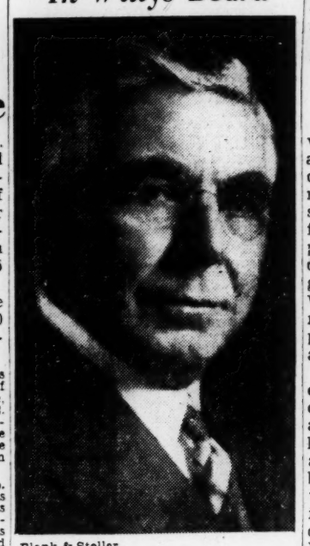
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Elior Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

In Willys Board



Blank & Stoller

William A. Irvin

Former president of the United States Steel Corporation, elected a director of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. Mr. Irvin is a director of the steel corporation.

No Good Word Heard on Plan For New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4 (AP)—With at least 75 attorneys crowding the U. S. Federal courtroom, many being heard in opposition, Judge Carroll C. Hincks reserved decision yesterday to a plan of reorganization for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as amended by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No one appeared in favor of the plan.

Under the amended plan, approved by the ICC, the purchase price to be paid for the Old Colony Railroad Company would total $7,111,327. Increased noted would include $1,631,327 in first and refunding bonds and $1,422,459 in income bonds.

The road went into receivership in 1935 and several plans have been offered.

Judge Hincks denied two motions during the hearing. One, offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad, would have once more referred the revised plan to the ICC. The other, made by the Boston Terminal Company, would have struck out the plan as invalid.

The revised plan was termed "absolutely eccentric" by Arthur E. Whittemore, special assistant attorney for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who added that some changes in the tax provisions were deemed advisable and necessary.

Richard Ely, who represented the protective committee for bonds of the Old Colony Railroad, charged that while Old Colony earnings still were benefiting the New Haven, there was no corresponding benefit to the Old Colony and its bondholders.

"The plan fails to provide for a modification of the purchase price to be paid for the Old Colony properties, as and if they are ever purchased," he stated, "or to provide any compensation for damages necessarily caused by delays caused, not by Old Colony but by those having interests adverse to Old Colony and who are beyond its control."

Regarding bonds of the Old Colony, Mr. Ely said, "If the court seems it desirable or necessary to fix the number of bonds to be reserved, then that number should be sufficiently large to cover all earnings that may now be reasonably anticipated."

Smith Would Reduce Oleo Tax to ¼c Lb.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Asserting that laws restricting the sale of colored oleomargarine represent "a damnable protective tariff between the states," Senator Smith (D) of South Carolina has introduced a bill cutting the Federal tax from 10 cents to ¼ cent a pound.

Previous disputes over oleomargarine taxation have involved northern dairy state lawmakers on one side and representatives of the cotton-oil producing south on the other. Senator Smith conceded his bill would start another fight but commented, "Fighting is what I've been doing ever since I came to Washington."

Reserve's Holdings of U. S. Securities Lower in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal Reserve member banks decreased their holdings of Government securities by $192,000,000 during the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Bill holdings were down $217,000,000 and notes $2,000,000, while the banks added $24,000,000 in certificates and $3,000,000 in bonds.

Money in circulation increased $127,000,000 during the week to total $20,823,000,000 on March 1.

Beatrice Creamery Expands

CHICAGO (AP) — Beatrice Creamery Company announced it had extended its operations to the Pacific Coast by the acquisition, for cash and other considerations, of Independent Creamery and Ice Cream Company, Los Gatos, California, with branches in San Francisco and Oakland. H. E. Nielson, founder and active head of the indepedent company, will continue in full control.

Realization Grows U. S. Must Buy Increasingly From Abroad

By George Ericson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Some figures came to light this week which carry highly favorable implications regarding American foreign trade. Those figures made public by the Census Bureau show that United States imports from Latin America exceeded exports by more than a half billion dollars—a record and, 50 per cent greater than the average for World War I years. The countries mainly responsible for this excess of imports were Cuba, Argentina, Chile and Brazil.

There was a time when this excess of imports would have been called an "unfavorable trade balance" but that misnomer happily has been relegated to the verbal ash heap. Selling more than it bought over a long period of years, the United States accumulated its tremendous gold hoard, much of it hidden underground at Fort Knox, Kentucky, forming the subject matter for inumerable strictures on "white elephants," mistaken foreign policies, unworkable monetary systems, etc.

The Futile Midas Touch

This gold pile for a long time was looked upon as a bulwark of prosperity, stability, and "ace in the hole" with regard to foreign dealings. But when the accumulation passed the $15 billion mark and other countries were being drained of their metallic money base, misgivings began to arise. When over $20 billion reposed in U. S. vaults, opinion began to be voiced that gold would lose its value and U. S. would be left holding the bag.

Such a dire result is not likely to take place in this generation, nor ought the currents that formerly brought the world's gold to American shores bring about the same undesirable one-way flow of metal. Something has been impressed on those interests that buy and sell abroad and on Administration officials who, if they do not direct, at least observe the how and why and where of foreign trade. That all-important fact is that to sell you must buy. Of course, this was known before. But so long as there was cash or credit to balance the books, there was no one to warn the participants that this phantom highway was really a one-way street.

Trade a Two-Way Street

Europe, Asia, other countries will continue to buy from the United States if they have the means to pay for it. They must buy because America has in abundance what the world needs. They will offer gold or silver if they have it and we will continue to take these metals in payment, but in the final analysis, the gold and silver merely represent the goods or services we want or would prefer. If the buyer has no gold or silver, but happens fortunately to have foreign exchange or American dollars, he buys just as readily. But he could obtain those dollars only if he had sold something to American interests or if he had sold to some other foreign national who previously had gotten dollars by selling to American citizens.

It is altogether trite to reiterate that trade is a two-way affair. Nevertheless, the main point to emphasize today about foreign trade is that recognition is being given to the fact that as much must be bought in goods or services as is sold, or else credit will have to be given. The last lends itself to misunderstandings unless accounts are regularly balanced. Of course, in the complicated modern world, multilateral exchange may balance the accounts, but this, too, means that the nation as a seller must be prepared to buy enough to support its sales.

Excess of imports is no more unfavorable factor than is excess of exports. For the excess imports will give Latin America dollars with which to pay Europeans for their products. The Europeans in turn accept American dollars from Latin American countries because they need those dollars to pay for their own excess of imports from United States, the very excess of imports which from the American point of view used to be called its favorable trade balance.

Effect of Lend-Lease

Lend-lease, of course, obscures the whole picture and until normal trade relationships are reestablished after Germany and Japan are defeated, the status of exports and imports will be vitally affected by the needs of war and by official controls and restrictions.

An indication of how the others of United Nations depend on the United States for food and war materials can be seen in the official estimate that of the approximately $12.7 billion of exports in 1943, lend-lease accounted for $10 billion. This represents fully 80 per cent of the total, compared with 60 per cent in 1942 and 14 per cent in 1941.

Exports for cash or non lend-lease in 1943 were put at about $2,700,000,000, while general imports were estimated at $3,400,000,000, giving an over-all import excess of $700,000,000. Such excess can be looked upon with equanimity, even if it were repeated for years, though with the end of lend-lease there is little likelihood of such a development.

What the United States will find necessary as time goes by is gradual lowering of tariff barriers so that the nations with whom it signs reciprocal trade agreements will find it easier to balance their accounts by selling it more products. Any lowering of tariffs will presuppose the maintenance of an augmented national income. For it could hardly be expected that labor, agriculture and industry would accept a lower standard of living in peacetime in order to make it easier for other nationals to sell us their goods.

It is a thesis of U. S. economists that increased domestic prosperity will be part of and coincident with expanded foreign trade, since a truly prosperous America is inconceivable in an impoverished world. Any program, therefore, that will increase the purchasing power of other trading nations will redound to the prosperity of the United States. And a higher standard of living will inevitably lead to increased purchases of other nations' products.

Income of One-Third Of U. S. Families Is Above $3,000 Yearly

WASHINGTON (AP)—One out of every three American families now has an income of more than $3,000 a year, compared with only one in 10 families between 1935 and 1940.

A Commerce Department publication also disclosed today that last year's estimated per capita income of $1,050 for every man, woman and child in the country was more than double the 1935-39 average of $520.

Discussing the "Role of Earnings in Future Markets," an article by Corrie Cloyes of the department's publications unit in the March issue of Domestic Commerce says of postwar prospects:

"No man knows exactly what men and women will earn. But we do know that if we are to have the kind of an economy we want, if we are going to master the riddle of how to control run-away booms and depressions, we must have a high level of employment in this country."

A. & P. Acquittal Asked in U. S. Court

DALLAS (AP)—Attorneys for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company filed an amended motion asking a judgment of acquittal in Federal Court here in an antitrust suit against the company.

The Department of Justice announced Feb. 26 that the suit had been nolle prossed (withdrawn from prosecution). The same day the suit was refiled as a criminal information in Danville, Ill.

The amended motion said that a jury having been waived by the defendants in the suit here, the action of the Government and its failure to present the defendants with bills of particulars "entitle the defendants to such a judgment as will constitute an acquittal. . . . To have the effect of preventing further prosecution."

Earlier Federal Judge William H. Atwell had set a hearing for Tuesday at 11 a. m. on a motion by defense attorneys for dismissal with prejudice.

The A. & P. motion charged that the Government's action was "not a bona fide nolle prosequi, and does not indicate a bona fide desire on the part of the Government not to prosecute this cause, but on the other hand, it is but an effort upon the part of the Government to do by indirection which it cannot do directly, namely, transfer this cause from this honorable court to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois."

Union Oil of Calif. Reports Crude Output at Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Oil Co. of California reported that during 1943 it produced more crude than ever before in the company's 53-year history, 25,000,000 barrels, but added 45,000,000 to reserves to boost estimates to 351,400,000 barrels.

Reese H. Taylor, company president, said the cost of finding and producing petroleum is increasing, and commented:

"Prices in the oil industry today are based upon costs of exploration, production and maintenance which prevailed over a period of several years. In most industries prices are based upon manufacturing and raw material costs prevailing in recent war-inflated months. Some means must be found to compensate for this discrepancy, for the reserves that are being sold at today's subparity prices can never be replaced at their former costs."

Production and aboveground stocks acquired in low-cost years, Mr. Taylor said, helped account for the rise in net profit to $7,269,199 or $1.56 a capital share in 1943 from $5,537,329 or $1.19 a share shown for 1942.

Bethlehem Steel Holds $145,441,875 U. S. Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Government obligations amounting to $145,441,875 were held by the Bethlehem Steel Corp. on Dec. 31, 1943, the company's pamphlet annual report disclosed.

In addition Bethlehem held $2,282,000 of U. S. Treasury tax notes. At the end of 1942 the company held $75,104,000 of tax notes and other Government obligations amounting to $23,412,657.

As previously reported, Bethlehem's profits in 1943 were $32,124,592, equal after preferred dividends to $8.58 a share on the common stock, against $25,387,760 or $6.31 a share in the previous year.

Honored

Dr. George O. Curme, Jr.

Vice-president and director of research of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, who has been awarded the Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society for 1944. Dr. Curme was cited as outstanding among those "who have brought leadership from Germany to the United States, particularly in the field of aliphatic chemistry."

Assets of Reserve Member Banks Up $14 Billion in Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Assets of Federal Reserve member banks on Dec. 31 totaled $99,371,615,000 a decline of $2,713,468,000 from the previous call on Oct. 18 but a gain of $14,455,035,000 for the year, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Holdings of government obligations aggregated $52,947,795,000, a drop of $2,306,975,000 from October but an increase of $15,401,606,000 for the year.

Government deposits in war loan accounts aggregated $9,185,885,000 at year's end, a decrease of $8,109,312,000 from October. Together with other government demand deposits of $257,817,000 they totaled $1,520,273,000 higher than a year ago.

Demand deposits of individuals, partnership and corporations increased $3,971,612,000 from October and $9,680,926,000 for the year to stand at $51,820,162,000. Similar time deposits were up $646,017,000 and $2,455,814,000 to aggregate $14,821,737,000.

The Dec. 31 report covered 6,738 member banks, 14 more than in October and 59 more than at the end of 1942.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 46
Items Not Deductible

Except for medical expenses and other items expressly allowed by law, personal, living, or family expenses and capital outlays are not deductible items in the computation of normal tax, surtax, and victory tax, whereas all the ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in carrying on a business or incurred in producing income are deductible.

In the event a taxpayer is engaged in an occupation which requires the use of special equipment, as in the cases of Army officers, ball players, firemen, aviators, nurses, and surgeons, its cost is deductible only to the extent (1) that it is specifically required and (2) that it does not take the place of ordinary clothing. Thus, expenditures for the purchase and cleaning of jockey's uniforms and baseball uniforms of professional baseball players and the cost of raincoats, boots, and helmets of city firemen and policemen are allowable deductions, while the cost of uniforms of Army and Navy officers, nurses, railway trainmen, barbers, and surgeons is a personal expense and not deductible.

Among other nondeductible items of expense are premiums on life insurance policies, insurance paid on a dwelling owned and occupied by a taxpayer, amounts expended in traveling to seek or take a position, commuters' fares, the cost of post-graduate courses, bar examination fees, expenditures for an automobile used for personal convenience, penalty payments on Federal taxes—whether on account of negligence, delinquency, or fraud—amounts or allowances paid by a parent to unemancipated minor children, and amounts deducted and withheld from wages or salary of employees as Federal old-age benefit tax.

In computing the victory tax, no deduction is allowable for charitable contributions, medical expenses, or amortizable bond premiums, and expenses, interest, and taxes are deductible only to the extent that they are incurred in a trade or business, or in the production of taxable income. Capital losses are not deductible, since capital gains are not subject to victory tax, and other losses or bad debts are not allowed unless sustained in a trade or business.

Petroleum Output Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute reported crude oil production averaged 4,423,275 barrels daily last week, an increase of 38,775 barrels daily from the preceding week and compared with 3,873,050 barrels daily a year ago.

Funded Debt Paid Off With Surplus Cash

NEW YORK (AP)—The current fashion among corporation fiscal managers of utilizing surplus cash to pay off bonded and other debt ahead of maturity is attracting additional converts.

Trustees of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York has decided to pay off on April 3 at par and interest all of its outstanding $15,000,000 debentures due in 1946 and paying 3¼ per cent interest. Last year the company paid off $20,000,000 of the original $35,000,000 issue. The company is the largest single operating unit in the power and light field.

National Dairy Products Corp., the largest firm of its kind in the world, with approximately 100 operating subsidiaries in this country and abroad, announced it would call for redemption on April 1, $1,500,000 of serial debentures maturing equally on June 1, 1948, and Dec. 1, 1948, at 101, and 101⅛, respectively, and interest.

General Aniline & Film Co., formerly American I. G. Chemical Corp., a stormy petrel in the international cartel controversy at the outbreak of the war, decided to redeem $3,000,000 of the guaranteed 5½ per cent convertible debentures due in 1949. The bonds, to be drawn by lot, will be paid off at par and interest.

Smaller lots included $600,000 of Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway Co. 3½s due in 1962, drawn by lot for redemption on April 1 at 105 and interest.

Holders of the $133,542,000 state of Arkansas highway refunding bonds were notified that Halsey, Stuart & Co. would pay on April 1, as funds were provided, the interest coupons then due as well as $1,880,000 of principal maturing on that date. In addition, the State elected to redeem on April 1, a total of $1,000,000 of the term bonds not due until April 1, 1972.

The Arkansas bonds have been extremely active recently, municipal dealers said, leading to reports that an effort would be made to have the bonds restored to the New York State list of legal investments. The bonds were removed from the list in 1933 after defaulting a year earlier.

The market for new issues has been quiet, principal business consisting of $1,000,000 state of West Virginia road bonds which were won by Halsey, Stuart & Co. on a 1.07 interest cost bid. Reoffering was made on a yield basis, 0.25 of 1 per cent to 1.15 per cent.

Freight Carloadings Reported Slightly Below a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 782,463 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 26.

This was an increase of 6,771 cars, or 0.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 458 cars, or 0.1 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and an increase of 604 cars, or 0.1 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last week	Incr. or Prec. week	over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	366,712	6,288	*7,723
Less-than-carlot mdse.	102,271	1,636	8,513
Coal	178,560	*1,247	11
Grain & grain prods.	48,084	*2,659	*2,584
Livestock	15,648	494	3,250
Forest products	42,560	1,971	*670
Ore	13,322	203	*1,332
Coke	15,306	85	77

*Decrease.

Republic Steel Output Tops Record

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. reported its plants produced 1,427,020 tons of steel ingots in the first two months of 1944, topping the previous January-February high of 1,348,056 tons, set last year. Operations were reported at 103.5 per cent of capacity in February, and 102.9 per cent for the year to date.

The Warren, Ohio, Republic blast furnace exceeded its all-time monthly record with a February production of 42,414 tons of pig iron, passing the high mark set last December by 112 tons. The plant also set two new daily records in February, Republic's report said.

The nation's No. 3 steel producer maintained a daily average of electric furnace steel of 3,220 tons, passing a previous daily high of 3,181 tons set in May last year.

New plant production records also were set at operations at Gadsden, Ala., where February plate mill output reached 26,284 tons, and at the Port Henry division of the Adirondack district, where 127,209 tons of crude ore were mined.

New Municipal Issues Seen Smallest This Year

NEW YORK (AP)—New state and municipal financing scheduled for next week will be the smallest for any week this year, the Daily Bond Buyer reported.

An aggregate of only $1,183,500 will be sold, compared with $18,049,200 this week and a weekly average for the year to date of $19,271,723.

Jefferson County, Ala., will have the only sizable block, $413,000 of refunding bonds on Thursday. The issue will carry an average maturity of 14¾ years. Last month the county sold a small issue of warrants at 100.07488 as 1¾s.

February Grain Trading

CHICAGO (AP)—Trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade in February totaled 298,780,000 bushels against 429,700,000 bushels in January and 290,771,000 bushels in February, 1943, a compilation of daily figures released by the Commodity Exchange Administration showed. For the first two months this year trading amounted to 728,480,000 compared with 668,764,000 bushels in the first two months last year.

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FACTORY WORKERS: Several	Arr
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Bruins Face N. Y. Rangers In Game at Garden Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Still not out of the play-offs but so close that the end is practically in sight, the Boston Bruins will try to take two games from the New York Rangers this week end and at the same time hope that Canadiens can do the same to Toronto and Detroit double up on Chicago.

The Bruins and Rangers face off here at the Garden tonight, the game starting at 8:30 p. m. Tomorrow night they go to New York. Canadiens are in Toronto tonight and the same two teams meet in Montreal tomorrow night. Black Hawks try their skill in the Motor City this evening, and then take Red Wings back to Chicago with them tomorrow.

Have a Chance

The way the situation stands now it will take a complete collapse of either Chicago or Toronto plus a sudden surge by the Bruins for Boston to make the post-season games. As one fellow put it, the Bruins have a mathematical chance, certainly, but only about as good a one as the Red Sox usually have about the last week in August.

Bruins have seven games left to play, including tonight's affair. Chicago and Toronto are both eight points up, the former with eight games to play and the latter with six. Bruins blew a grand chance when they lost to Maple Leafs here last Tuesday, and did their cause no good when they lost to Chicago—their sixth straight loss and 13th defeat in their last 16 games—on Thursday.

Following these two games with Rangers, the Bruins will have two contests left with Detroit and one each with Chicago, Detroit, and Toronto. Even though the Rossmen sweep this week end's series with New York, and either Chicago or Toronto drop two, the situation still won't look too good. It will still be the last of the ninth with two out and the count three and two on the batter. Bruins are hoping for that home-run ball.

Disastrous Record

Rangers come here possessing another disastrous record. The team started off the season by going 15 games without winning. Now they have gone 14 games without a victory, and the Bruins hope that history does not repeat. Remember, it was Bruins who won the dubious distinction of being the first team to lose to the Rangers this season?

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	31	4	7	69	189	88
Detroit	21	15	6	48	176	146
Chicago	20	18	4	44	153	158
Toronto	20	20	4	44	185	155
Boston	16	23	4	36	182	218
New York	6	34	3	15	142	262

Altogether the Rangers have won only six games and tied three out of 43 starts, not the worst record ever in the National Hockey League, but not far from it. No blame can be attached to Manager Lester Patrick or Coach Frankie Boucher, however, for they did the best they could under the circumstances. They just could not get enough good players to go along with the few he had.

They tried getting help from Canadiens in return for Phil Watson, but Charlie Sands did not work out, Tony Demers has been suspended, and only Dutch Hiller, Fernand Gauthier, and Johnny Mahaffy are playing regularly. He traded Babe Pratt to Toronto for Bucko McDonald, and Babe proceded to set a new scoring record for defensemen, while Bucko merely threw a few good checks here and there.

Bought Players

He laid money on the line with the Bruins for Oscar Aubuchon, Ab De Marco, Charlie Scherza, and later Al Palazzari. Scherza promptly was injured and out for the season, while the other three have just been so-so, as they were here. His amateurs and farmhands with the Rovers did not pan out. Bob Dill has been fair. The return of Kilby Macdonald from the Canadian Army was a good break.

All of this leaves Rangers with their old stand-bys, Ott Heller, Grant Warwick, and Bryan Hextall, who did their best, but who could not carry the load alone.

The experience of Rangers this season may be an indication of what will happen next season. It's a cinch that Lester and Frankie won't go through another winter like this. This may have been the last National Hockey League season for the rest of the war. We realize that this has been said before and the league still has carried on, but certain other developments may arise after the Stanley Cup play-offs. We won't say that hockey is through, but, instead, just let's wait and see.

Track Torpedo —By Pap'

Jim PETTIT
—THE ANNAPOLIS MIDSHIPMAN IS A BALL OF FIRE ON THE TRACK !!
I'LL BET HIS OVER IN A HURRY
LAST YEAR HE RAN THE 100-YARD DASH IN 9.6 SECONDS
THE NAVY STRIKES FAST AND HARD
PETTIT WAS ONE OF THE FASTEST MEN IN FOOTBALL TOES LAST FALL
PAP'
AP Features

Reports from the banks of the Severn indicate that Coach Earl Thomson is fashioning a powerful track and field team at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. With a flock of talented performers from the ranks of football players, the Midshipmen appear to be capable of mustering enough power to be strong contenders for team titles in future competition.

Big George Brown, an All-America guard and the intercollegiate outdoor shotput champion, heads the football contingent which includes Jim Pettit, the swift halfback who was credited with a 9.6 100-yard mark last year; Hal Hamberg, the forward-passing wizard who is a fine broad-jumper; and Halfback Ben Martin, another jumper.

Coach Thomson, the former Dartmouth Olympic hurdles captain, has a pair of capable hurdlers in Anson Geigher and Bob Banks. John Caskey is a fine middle-distance runner and a point scorer in the intercollegiate outdoor half mile. Floyd Sessions, a pole-vaulter; Vincent Barry, a miler; and Bert Atkinson, a high-jumper, round out the team that boasts plenty of all-around strength. The Midshipmen beat Army in a dual meet last spring and would enjoy upsetting the highly rated Cadets again.

McSpaden In First Place At Gulfport

GULFPORT, Miss., March 4 (AP)—Harold "Jug" McSpaden, who placed third in the New Orleans open earlier this week, stroked a three-under-par 68 to lead the touring pro and amateurs today into the second round of the 72-hole medal play of the $4,500 Gulfport open tourney.

The Philadelphia professional put together a 33-35 round which included four birdies and only one bogie to pace the field yesterday in the first round.

Three Back

Three strokes back in a six-way tie were Sammy Byrd, former New York Yankee outfielder and winner of the New Orleans open; Ed Dudley, president of the Professional Golfers Association and low man in the pro-amateur event Thursday; Jimmy Hines of Amsterdam, N. Y., Harry Cooper of Minneapolis, Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio, and Les Kennedy of Salesville, R. I.

"It was the best round of my life," McSpaden said after the first 18 holes. "With any luck in putting I could have registered a 63 or 64."

The Philadelphian hit a tree with his second on the 18th for his only bogey and marked up birdies on the first, eighth, 14th and 15th and missed only two greens, the 13th and 18th.

Nelson Ninth

Byron Nelson, who finished second in the New Orleans open, had a 73 and tied for ninth position with several others. He was headed by Dave Clark of Galveston, Texas, who carded a 35-37—72.

Tied with Nelson for ninth place were Leonard Dodson, Kansas City; Bob Hamilton, Evansville, Ind.; Joe Burch, Mobile, Ala., and Elmer Reed of Atlanta, Ga. Johnny Revolta of Evansville, Ill., carded a 74 and tied with Fred Haas, New Orleans amateur, Craig Wood, veteran Mamaroneck, N. Y., professional, and Pete Cooper of Gainesville, Fla.

The taurnament winds up Sunday with the 36-hole third and fourth round.

Phillies Now Have 13 Players Under Contract for '44

PHILADELPHIA, March 4 (AP)—With the start of spring training two weeks away, the Philadelphia Phillies have 13 men under contract, General Manager Herb Pennock said.

The 13 include Manager Freddy Fitzsimmons, coaches Mervyn Shea and Chuck Klein, and pitchers Bill Lee, Al Verdel and Warren (Moose) Fralick, all of whom were signed before the present management took over. Lee recently was reclassified 1-A in the draft, Verdel has a medical discharge from the Army, and Fralick is 4-F.

Others who have come to terms are: Pitcher Ken Raffenberger, now 3-A; Catcher Andy Seminick, 4-F; Second Baseman Ford Muller, 3-A; Catcher Benny Culp, 3-A; Pitcher Roger McKee, under 18, and outfielder Nick Goulish, Youngstown, Ohio, sandlotter, 4-F.

Turner, Metheny Sign With Yanks

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Although only 13 of 31 Yankees have signed their 1944 contracts, the tardiness of the missing 18 isn't causing undue concern in the front office of the world champions.

It is felt that most of the unsigned players will bring their contracts with them when they report to Manager Joe McCarthy at Atlantic City a week from tomorrow for spring training.

Outfielder Bud Metheny and pitcher Jim Turner are the latest to join the ranks of satisfied athletes.

Massachusetts Chess Association Elects

The Massachusetts State Chess Association elected the following officers at their annual meeting recently: Fred J. Keller, president; George Sturgis, treasurer, and Stanley Dore, secretary.

The meeting also decided to continue giving chess exhibitions at service camps and to invite the U. S. Chess Federation to hold their annual "open" tournament in Boston.

The Massachusetts Speed Chess Championship was won by George Sturgis.

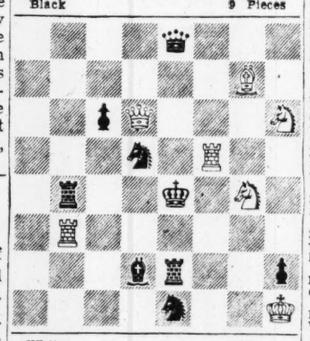
The main event on Washington's Birthday was grand master Reuben Fine's simultaneous exhibition at the Boston City Club. Mr. Fine played 46 boards, winning 40, losing two to Daly and Bellamy and drawing four games. A capacity crowd watched the event.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

March 4, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2651
By W. Jacobs

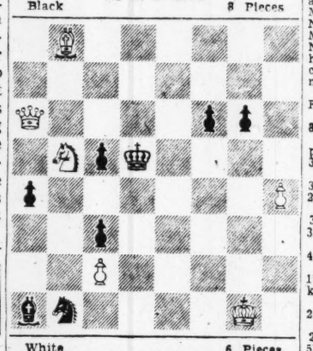
Black 9 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
4q3/6B1/2pQ3Kt/3kt1R2/1r2k1Kt-/1R6/-3br2p/4kt2K
White to play and mate in two
(First published in American Chess Bulletin, 1941)

Problem No. 2652
By B. G. Laws

Black 8 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
1B6/8/Q4ppl/1Ktpk4/p6P/2p5/2P5/-bkt4K1
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Bradford Observor Budget, 1890)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2649. Kt-Kt5
No. 2650. 1. Q-B4 R-R8 or P-Q4
2. B-Kt4
1. . . . R-R5
2. Kt-B3ch
1. . . . KxP or Kt-R3
2. Kt-B6ch
1. . . . B-R7
2. QxPch
1. . . . Kt-Kt3
2. Q-K5ch

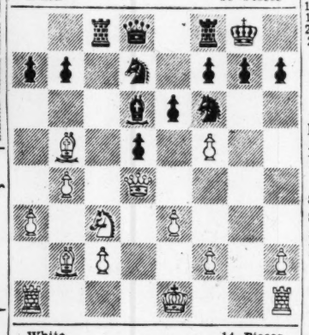
End-Game No. 688. White wins: 1 P-Q4ch, K-K5; 2 B-B3ch, K-Q6; 3 B-K2ch, K-K5; 4 PxP, BxPch; 5 K-B4, B-K4; 6 B-Q3 mate.

End-Game No. 689

The winner of this game played a match with Morphy thirty years before this game was played, and although given the odds of P and move, lost five games and drew two. Here are the introductory moves to the position given below: 1 Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 2 P-Q4, B-B4; 3 P-K3, P-K3; 4 Kt-B3, Kt-KB3; 5 P-QR3, P-B4; 6 B-Kt5ch, QKt-Q2; 7 Kt-K5, B-Q3; 8 P-KKt4, BxKt; 9 KtPxB, B-Q3; 10 PxBP, BxBP; 11, P-Kt4, B-Q3; 12 B-Kt2, R-QB; 13 Q-Q4, Castles.

End-Game No. 689

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces
White to play and win
(Owen-Burn, Liverpool, 1887.)

Ventnor Tourney

The sixth annual invitation tournament is being planned by Richard W. Wayne and the Ventnor City Chess Club. Ten players will be invited, and the time has been tentatively set for July 1 to 9. A. E. Santasiere and George Shainswit won this event last year.

Correspondence Play

The Correspondence Chess League of America now has over 1,100 members, who are playing in various tournaments sponsored by the league and are also enjoying the "Chess Correspondent" published eight times a year.

Problem Awards Concluded

This is the final section of Alain White's problem award for the Second Composing Tourney:

Third Hon. Men.—J. Buchwald. No. 2525. A very original Kt battery study, with a wide range of Kt mates, and interesting flight effects, one being introduced by the key.

Fourth Hon. Men.—F. Gamage. No. 2500. A brilliant study in King battery, with half-pin and contingent threat mechanism blended to make a very fine entry. Note in particular the play after 1 . . . Kt-R5, K4, and B-K4.

First Commended.—F. Gamage. No. 2602. For its three unpins by the Black King, introduced by a masterly key. A classic example, but its chances in a tourney are rather seriously impaired by the prior existence of a similar idea by M. B. Neumann. The key and construction of the Gamage version, however, entitle it to very high praise.

Second Commended.—O. Wurzburg. No. 2569. Four unpins of White, with a graceful retreating key.

Third Commended.—F. Gamage. No. 2599. One of the very rare two-movers with five cross-checks by one black piece, here the Rook.

Fourth Commended.—B. M. Marshall. No. 2504. For its unpins by the Black Q, cutting off White lines of guard.

Fifth Commended.—N. Gabor. No. 2503. For its unusual blend of pretty play at White's Q4 and Q5.

Sixth Commended.—Dr P. G. Keeney. No. 2511. For its pretty key and wealth of interference play.

Seventh Commended.—E. L. Deiss. No. 2633. For the three black checks on one line, KKt1 to KK17, countered by three separate White Battery mates.

Other striking problems are too numerous to all receive honors. Special attention is called to Sheppard's Nos. 2553 and 2561; Hassberg's Nos. 2535 and 2515; Mott-Smith's Nos. 2584 and 2528; Fink's No. 2572; Holladay's Nos. 2579 and 2531; Marshall's Nos. 2557 and 2580; Hargreave's No. 2588; Lundberg's No. 2595. The tourney has been of very great interest in adjudicate, most of the placements being a matter of very close percentage.

Here are the problem positions in Forsyth Notation:

No. 2525. Black 4: White 10 pieces. 5R2/-8/K2P4/BBQKtPKt2/4kp2/Rr6/4p3/8.

No. 2500. Black 11; White 10. 4R3/BP6/-pKKt3Kt1 / 1B1P1p2 / 4b3/2p1kktbR/r2p4/-3qKtQ2.

No. 2602. Black 11; White 11. 8/-3pktpkt1 / K2BKtr / 1Rrk1p2 / 1P2Kt2p / -2Pq1B2/P3Q3/1b1R4.

No. 2569. Black 9; White 9. 5r2/3p2Kt1/-3k1B2/ 2R1p1Qq/1PR3Pkt/1p6,1r1Kt1Kt2/-3b4.

No. 2599. Black 7; White 10. bR1Kt2kr/-4BKt1p/5P1P/3r2p1/8/1R6/B2p4/6QK.

No. 2504. Black 11; White 8. 1KtK3/-1pKtKt3B / 3B4 / 4p2p / Qpk3qR / 2pR4/-kt3b3/r7.

No. 2503. Black 6; White 9. 1KtR5/-2ktrP3/3KKtB1Q/8/4b3/3q4/B3kt2K/3R4.

No. 2511. Black 8; White 8. 8/2p2pkt1/-2b3p1 / K1QIR1p1 / 1Kt1r1rKB1 / 3P3P/1b6/-5Kt2.

No. 2633. Black 7; White 8. 8/R2Bk1K1/-1B1b1Kt2/8/1b4KtQ/4r2r/2b1R3/q7.

NOTE: The Forsyth Notation is a simple system of giving positions by means of letters and numbers. Capitals are White pieces; small letters, Black; numbers, consecutive vacant squares. Start at upper left hand corner, and separate ranks with obliques (/). Refer to Problem No. 2651 above. 4q3 means four vacant squares, starting at upper left, then Black Q, then three vacant squares. 6B1 means six vacant squares then White B and then one vacant square.

Prize Game

This game, from the New Zealand Correspondence Chess League, won for G. C. Cole, of Nelson, the "Best Game Prize."

Queen's Gambit Declined

Cole White	Wade Black	Cole White	Wade Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 BxB	RxB
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 Kt-K2	Q-K
3 PxP	PxP	24 Q-Kt3	R-Q2
4 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 Kt-B4	R-B3
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	26 Kt-Q3	Kt-B3
6 Q-B2	P-K3	27 CastlesKR	P-B5
7 B-B4	B-K2	28 KtxBP	Kt-B4
8 P-K3	Castles	29 Q-K	KKtxQP
9 P-QR3	B-Q2	30 PxKt	RxKt
10 B-Q3	R-B	31 KtxP	R-B3
11 P-KKt4	KtxKtP	32 Kt-Kt5	R-K2
12 BxPch	K-R	33 Q-Q2	R-K7
13 P-R3	Kt-R3	34 Q-Q3	R-R3
14 P-KR4	P-KB4	35 R-B2	R-K8ch
15 B-Kt6	B-K	36 RxR	QxRch
16 BxB	QxB	37 K-K12	RxP
17 Q-K2	P-QR3	38 R-K2	Q-R8ch
18 Kt-KKt5	Kt-Q	39 K-Kt3	Kt-K2
19 P-B3	Q-R4	40 R-B2	R-R4
20 Q-K12	R-QB3	41 Q-B8ch	Resigns
21 B-K5	B-Q3		

Close Bowling

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Competition is decidedly keen in the ABC - sanctioned Gooseberry bowling league.

At the end of 66 games of a scheduled 90 contests, the entire six teams composing the league are deadlocked at 33 won and 33 lost.

Two Braves Sign

Two more Braves sent in their signed contracts late yesterday. They were Carl Lindquist, right-hander, who last season won 15 games for the Hartford club and whose home is in Elmira, N. Y.; and Damon Phillips, a shortstop, purchased from Syracuse last year.

Labrie Sinks Three

The Boston Olympics outskated the second place New York Rovers last night, 11-2, at the Garden in an Eastern Amateur Hockey League game. The 'Pics, who already have clinched the championship, were paced by Guy Labrie's three goals.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Lakehurst (N. J.) Naval Air Station 62, Philadelphia Naval Air Materiel Center 48.

Mason-Dixon Conference Tournament at Baltimore (semifinals):

Loyola 48, Catholic U. 45.
Mt. St. Mary's 37, American U. 27.

Southeastern Conference Tournament at Louisville (semifinals):

Tulane 66, Georgia Tech 55.
Kentucky 55, Louisiana State 28.

Midwest

Illinois 50, Minnesota 32.
Iowa 45, Northwestern 39.
Camp Grant 63, Notre Dame 47.
Depaul 48, Wisconsin 35.
Iowa State 47, Kansas 25.
Phillips 66 Oilers 51, Norman (Okla.) Navy Skyjackets 43.

West

Fort Warren 55, Camp Kearns 40.
Montana 55, Montana School of Mines 46.
Idaho 58, Washington 52.

Otto Graham started the basketball season with Northwestern and finished with Colgate. He is a naval trainee.

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500 Memorial Drive, Camb. TRO 9500

BALTIMORE, MD.
Saratoga Inn
LUNCHEON-TEA-DINNER
11:30 A.M. UNTIL 8 P.M.
For lovers of good food
328 N. CHARLES ST.

NEW YORK CITY
"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
Established 1899
147 W. 43rd ST.
152 W. 44th ST.
AT TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY-18
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

FLORIDA (Continued)

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

FORT MYERS

Shop and Save at
B&B Super Market
Fancy Groceries — Western
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
JACKSON STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
Saturday 10 a. m to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

UNDERWOOD
Quality Jewelry
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5-p m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami — 83 N. E. First St. — Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach — 1452 Washington Ave. — Tel. 5-2680

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Hughes SEED STORE
For your lawn try the new
Blu-Green Plant Food
Enriches grass. Helps keep chinch bugs out.
116 South Miami Avenue Tel. 3-2121

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
135 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

Mailing Service Public Stenographer Notary
Telephone dictated letters mailed by us in Post Office
Air Mail Stenographic Service
Street Floor—Opposite Post Office
Truly Nolen, Prop. Marion Palmer, Mgr.
313 N. E. First Ave. Phone 2-2555

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

PACIFIC LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
"BUILT TO SERVE"
BILL FAXON — MANAGER

Cecil's Sundries
(formerly HARRISON'S)
SODA FOUNTAIN CANDIES
MAGAZINES SCHOOL SUPPLIES
3436 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Phone 4-3260

Every advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor appreciates knowing when you make a purchase in response to his advertisement.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
200 S. E. First Avenue
Phone 2-1440
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
We Feature All Branches of Beauty Culture

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS FILMS FINISHING
Kodachrome—Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
The Miracle Wall Finish
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
72 W. Flagler St. Ph. 2-7443

LLOYD PRINTING
1800 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE
PHONE 321-49

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED. MEMBER N. F. W. A
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

Miami Shores Beauty Salon
"The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed"
9612 N. E. Second Ave. Phone 7-4919

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
MRS. JECK
COLD WAVE A SPECIALTY
3460 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Phone 4-5606
New Work Phone 3-1380

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

KATHRYNE VEALE
Distinctively Styled
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
Sizes 10 to 44
133 S. E. First Avenue
Opposite Graylynn Hotel Phone 3-4083

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

J. T. WILSON INSURANCE {Annuities Business Life
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 81ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7594

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

OLD SARATOGA INN
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
Biscayne Boulevard at 77th Street
PHONE 7-7725

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

MIAMI (Continued)

COLLINS C & S
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING
132 N. E. 11th St., Phone 3-0789

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Distinctive Printing
Moderate Prices
TOWLE PRINTERS
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
Center of Shopping District

BERT'S GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

MIAMI BEACH

Dudley-Somes Printing Co.
Letterpress Printing
PHONE 5-1385
820 Fifth Street
Miami Beach, Florida

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

ALYCE MAYNE for HER *Gifts* for HIM
Our new shop featuring a complete line of men's gifts is now open.
625-629 LINCOLN ROAD

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
2433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1551

IVAH BEAUTY SALON
415 Seventy-First Street
Two Blocks West of Collins Avenue
TEL. 6-2011
Mrs. Ivah Miller, Prop.

Pierre
MERCHANT TAILORS
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-3812

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1944 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
Has a large assortment of distinctive styles of brimmed hats and berets which make you look your best.
2 Wash. St. Arcade Orlando, Fla.

MILLS & NEBRASKA
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
Paints—Roofing—Hardware
PHONE 2-3112

SARASOTA

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
ARROW SHIRTS
PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
338 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

SARASOTA STATE BANK
365 Main Street 2173

THE *Little* BLUE GENTIAN
RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
in the Woman's Club
ENTRANCE: 306 PALM AVE., RT. 41

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
LADIES' WEAR and ACCESSORIES
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
145 South Pineapple Avenue
SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Meats Fresh Vegetables
Staple Groceries

WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 354-356 Main Street

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

Hamilton Standard
Service Station
Main and Osprey Ave. Phone 7181

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

KEELS FURNITURE COMPANY, Inc.
New and Used Furniture
Inlaid Linoleum and Venetian Blinds Our Specialty. Reliable and Dependable.

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding's
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7515

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

LA PLAZA BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
10 La Plaza Theatre Arcade
Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 5979

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4187

LOWREY'S
Advanced Fashions
346 Central Avenue

"Our work will please you"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Southern Dairies — **Sealtest**
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-632 Fourth Street, North
★ ★ ★
TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
★ ★ ★
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

DIAMONDS GEMS — WATCHES SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeling
Watch Repairing
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone S-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 939 5TH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Shop at
DOROTHY—DENNY
Hats—Gowns—Sportswear
"Just a Little Different"
116 Clematis Street, East of Florida Thea.
West Palm Beach, Florida

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

GOLDSMITH'S *The Store for Men*
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches
PHONE 3851-2

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	A	T		A	W	N
	L	E	O	R	A	
L	I	N	N	E	T	S
	C		E		E	
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F	L	O	W	E	R	S
	E	R	A	T	O	
E	N	D		A	N	T

4

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If you would have better STYLE, better QUALITY, at even a better PRICE, then—
You'd better see
MARCUS'
Men's Wear Specialists
62 Peachtree 61 N. Broad

THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE
Exclusive Women's Shoes
Palter De Liso — Matrix
Forsheim — Collegebred
Palizzio — Paradise
Urbanite — Vitality
201 PEACHTREE N. E.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain
Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO — HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

CHENOWETH GALLERIES
1142 West Peachtree St., N. W.
At Thirteenth
HE. 7047

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KARSTEN & DENSON CO.
All types of spray material and fertilizer for your garden and flowers

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs.
DIAL 3-5191

So. Carolina

CHARLESTON

GORDON'S
HOUSE OF BETTER VALUES
DEPARTMENT STORE
431 King at Warren
We Appreciate Your Trade

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

European Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ACCURATE TYPIST
FOR FINANCIAL REPORTS
Preferably one who likes to work with figures. Box J-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal, South Africa. Subjects: Pianoforte—Harmony—Counterpoint—Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course—etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert Performances.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores
Cleghorns
• CAPE TOWN
• PORT ELIZABETH
• JOHANNESBURG
Where the NEWEST CREATIONS in Ladies' FASHION SHOES Are First Seen

CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY & ELEGANCE
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kelloggs Products, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Ponds Preparations, Potter & Moores.

Head Office and Works
3 Draklow St., Woodstock Phone 5-1646
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

CLAREMONT

Good Footwear at Reasonable Prices
LONDON SHOE STORE
124, Main Road, Claremont
Telephone 6-3888

DURBAN

John Orr & Co.
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linens and Furnishings Needs

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls—Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343, West St. *(opposite Henwoods)*
Phone 20249

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: *"Only the Best for Baby"*
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House West St. (Next to Ansteys) Phone 26066

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West St.

BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty.) Ltd.
243 Pine Street
(Opposite City Traffic Centre)
Furniture of Every Description.
Furniture Traded in or Purchased.
Sworn appraisements and Valuations.
Telephone 24410

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

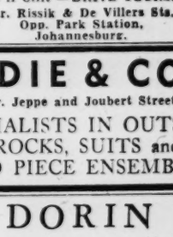
THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333, West St. Phone 23321
Residence—85118

JOHANNESBURG

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY
on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC FURNITURE POTTERY

HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
JOHANNESBURG and DURBAN

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE in
Men's Wear Boys' Wear Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
14 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.
Phone 34-2042

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villers Sts.,
Opp. Park Station,
Johannesburg.

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

DORIN
Ladies' Tailored and Sports Wear Specialists
MILLINERY
PHONE 22-1014
Davidson's Mansions, 112a, Eloff Street
Johannesburg

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re grinding requirements
234 ANDERSON ST Phone Cent 22-2126

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
8, Pollock Mansions Phone 22-6243
Eloff Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"
—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
Forsyth & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church St. Phone 3363

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY

IRELANDS

IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

C. Emiles
Ladies' Hairstylists and Beauty Specialists
409a, West St., Durban Phone 20528
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban. Phone 21029
Emiles Belmont Mansions, Durban Phone 23292
Emiles 236, Church St., Maritzburg Phone 2722

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. BOX 177 PHONE 2141

THE CREAMERY HOTEL
and TEA LOUNGE
Recently Modernised
Distinctively Furnished
Spacious Lounge
Comfortable Rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Good Food
205 LONGMARKET, MARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce
192, Commercial Road Phone 2439
3, North Street Phone 3242
Proprietors also of
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165, West Street Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 145, Church St. Phone 2575

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3189

PRETORIA

PRETORIA FLORISTS (PTY.) LTD.
Trading as
SOUTHCOMB FLORIST
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare Flowers in Season
Phone 2-2844

ARCADIA LINEN AGENCY
For Quality Goods
6, Koedoe Arcade,
Pretorius Street,
Pretoria Telephone 2-0395

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
Beaconsfield Avenue
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Under personal supervision of
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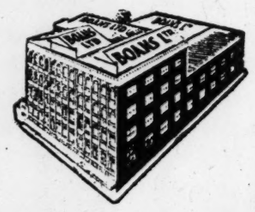

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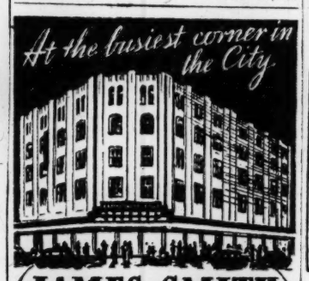

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

A Verse for Today . . .

And he saith unto them, Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith? Then he arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm.—MATT. 8:26

In Lighter Vein

Little Imitators

A Viennese mother came home and could not find her children. Looking into the bedroom, she found the carpet bulging up and four feet sticking out. There was another mound in the middle, which proved to be caused by a suitcase.

More relieved than angry, the mother asked the children what they were doing.

"We were playing at daddy listening to the B. B. C.," was the reply.—Daily Telegraph.

Early Bird

An American and an Englishman were in conversation. The American told an amusing story without evoking laughter from the Englishman.

Somewhat irritated, the American said, "I suppose you'll get it next summer."

"On the contrary," replied the Englishman, "I got it last summer."—Advance.

Down Texas Way

He was one of those drill sergeants who make basic trainees quake in their GI brogans. One day he bellowed to his flight: "Eyes right." From the rear ranks came an unidentified drawl, "Yo sho is, suh; you're a sergeant."—Yank.

Brevities

In view of the general strategic situation there is a feeling in military circles that if the invasion of France is delayed much longer our troops will be in danger of coming up against the spearhead of the elastic Nazi advance on Russia.—Punch ©.

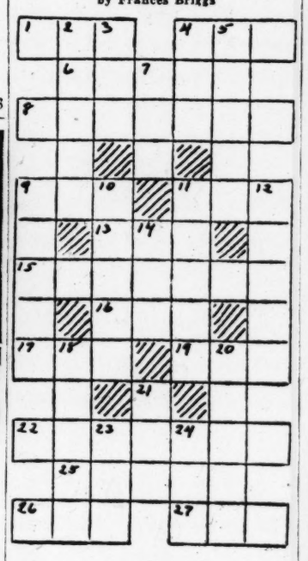
When you've seen one Jap commander in the picture pages you've seen them all. It recalls the old Paris Herald of '18, whose shop-worn cut of Leonard Wood served for any American above the rank of colonel.—Detroit News.

Each Day

Wouldst shape a noble life? Then cast
No backward glances toward the past,
And though somewhat be lost and gone,
Yet do thou act as one new-born.
What each day needs, that shalt thou ask.
Each day will set its proper task.
—Goethe.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Caesar preferred only what kind of men about him?
4—What is one of bristle-like extensions which form the beard of head of oats, wheat, etc.?
6—Who is chief feminine character in "Arrowsmith"?
8—What birds are so called because they feed on flax and hemp?
9—Would you pet, don, or row a napu?
11—What Biblical box contained the Covenant?
13—Organ of hearing.
15—What English cartoonist and painter illustrated "Aesop's Fables"?
16—What is a lyric expressing lofty sentiment in an elevated style?
17—Pronoun.
19—"The —— of the Last Minstrel."
22—What "are Love's truest language"?
25—Who was the muse of lyric and love poetry?
26—Conclusion.
27—What is one of inhabitants of a formicary?

Down

2—Who is described in song as one "whose hair was so brown"?
3—How many meters in a decameter?
4—Exist.
5—Robert Southey tells how what "comes down at Ledore"?
7—How many syllables in a monosyllable?
9—Ark which held the infant Moses was daubed with what?
10—Who would sing role of Tamino in "The Magic Flute"?
11—Who is termed by Prospero "my tricksy spirit"?
12—What hero of certain song wears a green necktie?
14—Conjunction.
18—What is name of the parlormaid in Noel Coward's "Cavalcade"?
20—What article of dress is commonly tied at waist by strings?
21—How does Robert Burns write "two"?
23—What is name of a city of Nebraska?
24—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

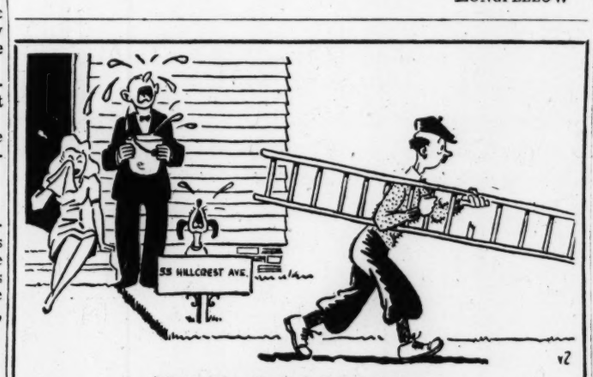
Family Pride

Staff photographer Frank Colby snapped this interesting barnyard parade. The participants fail to show the slightest interest in the presence of the cameraman.

Today's Quotation

The pleasant books, that silently among
Our household treasures take familiar place,
And are to us as if a living tongue
Spake from the printed leaves or pictured face.

LONGFELLOW



Neighborhood Benefactor

He was not rich, he was not famous—
With kindnesses he overcame us.
Since he has moved we all are sadder:
He was the man who owned the ladder.

RUSSELL PETTIS ASKUE

Daily Anecdote

A Worthy Example

It was the custom of one distinguished clergyman to send theological students under his care into the pulpit with sealed envelopes containing texts which they were required to expound at sight, or themes upon which they were to discourse.

On one occasion a student, opening his paper, found the subject and direction given him: "Apply the story of Zaccheus to your own circumstances and your call to the ministry."

The student pondered briefly, then delivered himself of the following:

"My brethren, the subject on which I have to address you today is a comparison between Zaccheus and myself. Well, the first thing we read about Zaccheus is that he was small in stature, and I never felt so small as I do now. In the second place, we read that he was up a tree, which is very much my position now. And, thirdly, we read that Zaccheus made haste to come down, and in this I gladly and promptly follow his example."

Daisy Cheers Crew

(Tail-Wagger)

A recent Norwegian broadcast from B. B. C.'s European Service told of a dog belonging to a Norwegian steamer which was attacked by German E-boats. Torpedoes hit the engine room and the boiler exploded. Half the crew were killed. The rest had to dive overboard as the ship sank like a stone. There was not even time to launch a raft. One of the last to go was the gray-haired old steward and the ship's dog, Daisy.

The water was icy cold and the 18 survivors were swimming around in the dark with nothing to hang on to. Daisy was really the Captain's dog, but this was a special occasion where her loyalty had to be shared. Swimming strongly from man to man she stayed by each one for a while licking his cold face and barking cheerfully and hopefully round everyone and never ceased caring for them the whole time, though they were in the water for nearly two hours.

The old steward said: "Many of us would have given up through cold and exhaustion but for Daisy. That warm tongue of hers and her cheery bark brought life and hope to all hands." Daisy is now the guest of honor at a Norwegian seamen's hostel waiting to sign on in another ship with her shipmates.

Army and Gloves

The Army uses over 25 types of gloves, running from mosquito protective canton-flannel hand coverings to heavy reinforced gauntlets, for handling barbed wire.

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I.F. van Zeem

Just for Fun—*Also Good for Next Summer!* By DUTTON

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Suspicious* By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Down-Under" Bound* By THE HAGERS

I wished to say good-bye before I started for New Zealand's shore.
At last I found The Boob and Red, And circled three times overhead.
I dipped my wing; quacked noisily. The startled pair looked up at me.
"It's Waddles!" cried The Boob. "Good-bye! A happy landing! Fly 'em high!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Who's a "Fascist"?

A few days ago we spoke a word of warning about party leaders indulging in the campaign luxury of calling opponents "Fascists." Today we should like to add a plea for a more positive approach—not merely turning away from the psychosis that sees a Fascist under every plank of an opponent's platform but constructively focusing attention on proposals of one's own party for dealing by democratic methods with the issues of our day.

Those who use the term to describe either Democrats or Republicans will defend themselves on the ground that they are awaking the people to the trend of their opponents' acts or policies. Republicans will say that the Roosevelt Administration, by centralizing power in a Federal bureaucracy, has taken long steps toward Fascism.

A reasoned argument, giving the voters an accurate, full-bodied picture of the steps and the circumstances surrounding them, would be a useful election discussion. To be fair it should not fail to mention that the Republicans themselves now support much of the social legislation put through by the New Deal—a fact which does not make it less paternalistic or "Fascist" in direction.

Certain ones will say that business leaders have set up dictatorial economic empires which oppress the people. They will charge that some great industrialists are following the lead of conservative groups who helped Mussolini and Hitler to power and that they would resort to violence in America rather than lose their power and privileges. Here again the name Fascist is applied to a trend rather than to an established condition.

But in both cases exaggeration for campaign purposes goes so far beyond the fact, and stirs up so much fear and hatred that use of the term Fascist does far more harm than good. Fascism as developed in Italy and adapted by the Nazis has definite characteristics, chief of which are the submergence of the individual to the State, the destruction of civil liberties, one-party government, suppression of opposition—particularly of labor unions and churches—by force, abolition of free elections and free trial, the persecution of racial groups and the use of concentration camps—as well as the regimentation of industry. It also uses epithets instead of reason in debate.

Fascism has its roots in certain cruel and selfish qualities of the human mind. It is fostered by some economic and social developments. That Americans need to be on guard against it is plain, but that guarding might more profitably keep its eye on democratic models and on the way democratic States such as Sweden and Britain have met the problems Germany and Italy tried to deal with by Fascism.

Anti-Willkie Politics

"Never knock your competitor," is a sound rule of business. Politicians find it hard to apply, but some of the Republicans who are now organizing stop-Willkie combinations, may find that the same sense of fair play among the American people which makes a no-knock policy good business makes any stop-the-other-fellow move unprofitable politics.

The progress apparently made by Mr. Willkie on his western trip has alarmed isolationist and reactionary elements in his party. The latest manifestation of the stop-Willkie movement is reported from Wisconsin. Jack Steele, writing for the New York Herald Tribune, describes a scheme by which certain individuals running for convention delegates in that State's presidential primary as supporters of Governor Dewey, General MacArthur and Commander Stassen would try to combine against the Willkie slate of delegates.

Under the Wisconsin law candidates for delegate can use the name of any man they like as their choice for President—even without his consent. Indeed the Dewey, MacArthur and Stassen candidates are using these names without permission, and some appear to be more interested in blocking Wendell Willkie than in the candidate "they pretend to represent." Mr. Steele says certain recent maneuvers have evoked suspicions that in some districts deals would be made to concentrate on a single candidate to defeat Willkie men.

Such a plan can easily boomerang. It may fail not only to prevent a split in the anti-Willkie vote; it may well turn voters toward the 1940 nominee, whose delegates enjoy the forthright endorsement of the man they represent. Most Americans will rally to a courageous, square fighter—particularly if it appears that he is being ganged.

"Suffer Little Children . . ."

A 10-year-old boy walked into a middle western city's police station recently to ask for help—help against himself. He had loot valued at about $15. He said he could not help stealing and wanted to be sent to reform school.

Obviously society is faced with a case of more than ordinary complexity when it is asked by a lawbreaker to help him keep the law. But it cannot escape its responsibility to the individual any more than the individual can escape his responsibility to society. We are all our brothers' keepers.

This boy deserves an opportunity to understand that he took his desperate step toward reform because the good in him is already more powerful than the evil. He deserves to know that the source of that good is the all-powerful, all-protecting Father who, as the Psalmist assures us, "shall give His angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

The founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," . . . "the desire which goes forth hungering after righteousness is blessed of our Father, and does not return unto us void." On the side of the little boy who asked the law to help him fight against unlawful tendencies in himself are all the promises and proofs of Christianity.

Heroines Out of Uniform

The helpful part that women have played in this war will be remembered and applauded for many generations. Included in this applause, and accorded a special ovation, will be the courageous women patriots of occupied Europe. They have served in the Underground. They have fought with guerrilla bands and been entrusted with missions of highest importance.

Danielle Casanova, often called the second Jeanne d'Arc of France, was tortured by the Gestapo because she possessed information about the resistance movements. She finally passed on as a result of this mistreatment, but without disclosing a word which would endanger her comrades.

A Belgian woman, Madame Hermine Van Decatyse, was executed for recruiting members for an Underground sabotage organization.

Greek women have fought beside the guerrillas. Yugoslav women are training in Italy to join the forces of Marshal Broz (Tito).

There are thousands more like these. They know the Nazi penalty for their activities. They know, and it makes no difference. They have set a standard of courage for future generations.

Why War at Home?

Strikes that grow out of wars between labor factions seem particularly untimely today. Yet here and there unions continue to do battle with their rivals, and often work-stoppage chops down war production severely.

Two recent such instances occurred in Massachusetts. The worst tieup, running 62 days in the old textile center of Fall River and making thousands idle, was ended only through Army seizure of 10 mills. Three months ago the second most stubborn walkout, this time in the chief leather center of New England, similarly refused to be pinched off save by Army occupation of 13 tanneries. Both strikes were born solely of jurisdictional rows. In each the smaller union struck to prevent further moves of its opponent designed to wipe it out.

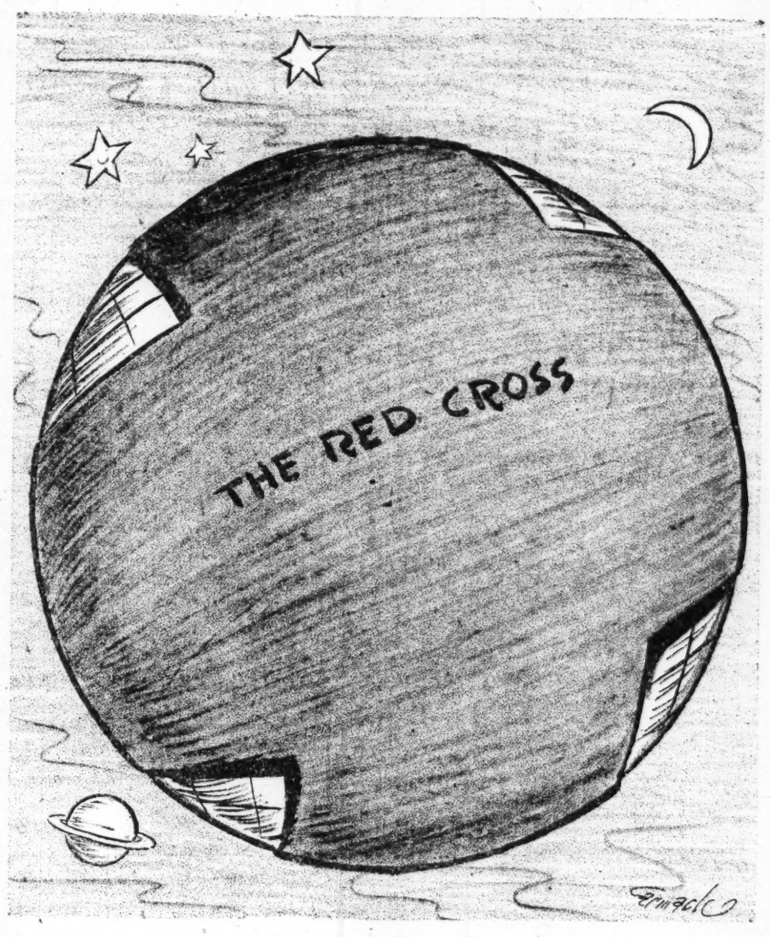
The hour seems certainly at hand for labor organizations to drop their inter-union hostilities for the duration. Where there is already a bona-fide labor organization, the labor movement should agree to let things stand until the war is over. It would be better for labor in the long run if unions in these isolated but too frequent disputes helped the Nation's fight by ceasing to fight among themselves.

Train-Safety Devices

A score of years ago, automatic train-control was being urged upon the railroads. This newspaper, sensing its benefits, outwardly advocated this, being virtually alone in the publishing world in so doing. That device has proved its efficacy. Now comes the radio or telephonic communication from a moving train to a station, or dispatcher. Tested on a branch line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it promises to add still another element to train safety, although it is decried by some "experts."

Yet nothing which adds to safety may properly be disparaged. Safety will be the rails' strongest postwar appeal. If this device will further safety, it warrants wider development.

It Takes a Lot to Cover So Much So Well



What About Congress?

The Bookshelf

Congress may annoy, amuse, or bore you. It may even satisfy you. But is it something you could recommend to the people of other lands, soon to form new governments?

How to make it so is the subject on which Volta Torrey, newspaperman and 1939 Nieman fellow at Harvard University, gives advice in YOU AND YOUR CONGRESS (New York: Morrow. $3).

Mr. Torrey sees the troubles of Congress as a matter partly of personnel and partly of a system that permits such inefficiencies as filibusters, seniority rule, "machines," gerrymandering, and the poll tax. He classes the Senate's two-thirds rule on treaties as an evil that will have to be eliminated by Congress itself.

* * *

Much congressional ineptitude, Mr. Torrey predicts, will be corrected automatically when the voters are no longer negligent or indifferent about getting acquainted with their own Congressmen, some of whom Mr. Torrey seems to have learned to know only too well.

Perhaps Mr. Torrey is too personal and a little uncharitable in his criticism of specific members of the present Congress, but that is a risk men run when they enter public life. His tales of personalities are brightly and skillfully put together.

Among shrewd observations he makes is a complaint that Congress is weighted down by too many lawyers who are prone to evade economic issues by raising legal questions. "If, in the next campaign, some Congressman is accused of having voted to remove the limitation on high salaries in time of war, he will be able to retort that he was voting to keep the President from becoming too powerful," he says.

* * *

Mr. Torrey displays a slight tendency to think that any liberal Congressman is better than any conservative. Also, he decries the extent to which candidates for Congress stir up a "fear psychology," but passes lightly over an observation that it was fear of developments abroad that put President Roosevelt into the White House for a third term. He objects strenuously to the seniority system on Capitol Hill but when it comes to discussing a fourth term for President Roosevelt, insists that tenure has nothing to do with democracy.

It is safe to predict that his book will become a handbook for women's clubs and college classes who want to know, in this important election year, who is making their laws and why. It may even contribute directly to the defeat of some men whom the author does not hesitate to call "nitwits" and "dunderheads."

In Congress, Mr. Torrey concludes, the American people have what they asked for, but they deserve and can have something a lot better.

M. H.

Mirror of World Opinion

Roosevelt the Enigma

I imagine that the historians of the future are going to have a terrible time appraising the status and influence of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the procession of human affairs. The evidence on which they will have to base their estimates is as various as it is contradictory.

The man who is pictured as a marvel of altruism, a spotless example of all that is good and noble, whose farsightedness approaches that of a Biblical seer and prophet; and at the same time as an individual who surreptitiously essays the destruction of our economic system, who has been so devious that nobody could trust him, so selfish that his own political future outweighed his patriotism, so weak that he was swayed by dreamers, and so despotic that he wanted all power to reside in himself—such a man never did exist; never could exist.

The difficulty appears to be rooted in the deification of our Chief Executive; whether it be a satanic or a celestial deification, it is the attribution to a President of qualities extreme in every direction.—CHARLES MICHELSON in the *American Magazine*.

The Fourth Republic

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

Reported plans from Algiers for a new French Republic tend to confirm there is still aptness in the French saying, *Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose*. For discounting propaganda, censorship and general distortions of France by Nazis and Vichyites, and appraising the French North African scene since Allied landings show the war has not altered the broad pattern of French characteristics in public affairs as much as might be thought. But this does signify that another French aphorism, *Ils n'ont rien appris, ni rien oublié*, also holds water.

Having been precipitated into the crucible of over four years of severe trials, there is no question but the French people have learned many lessons and are going forward. And that is why the signs point to their establishing a Fourth Republic with that "new approach" to public affairs which most outstanding United Nations statesmen deem absolutely essential for success in the post-war era. The Algiers Consultative Assembly's announced plans to grant Frenchwomen their long-delayed right to vote foreshadows this.

* * *

France's 1940 collapse and subjugation by Naziism and French Fascism are in one sense only added links in the long, internal French struggle for power since the Revolution between the two seemingly irreconcilable ideologies known broadly as the French Right, adherents of *ancien régime* policies, and the French Left, advocates of republican or democratic government. The fixity of this cleavage is best explained as being an issue of conscience on both sides.

To begin with, the Right minority is pro-clerical and the Left anti-clerical. That is why French Rightists hold rule must come from restricted top groups and élites, and why French Leftists or the masses revolt and fight for the Republic. The Left's anti-clericalism was responsible for the Separation of Church from State Act of 1905 which Vichy has annulled. The Right has always considered itself custodian of French culture and education and opposed the lay public school system initiated by the Left. French Rightists who until recently controlled most of France's wealth favor capitalism and private enterprise, while the Left or Republicans lean strongly to socializing policies.

This is briefly the bitter ideological division between the de Gaullists, or proponents of the Republic, and Vichy-type reactionaries who want authoritarian rule. That France will be more Left after the war and French Right power greatly diminished seems a foregone conclusion.

* * *

One basic problem the French people need to consider when freed from the Fascists is that the letter alone of intellectual idealism cannot achieve true democracy. There used to be, for example, too much endless lofty oratory and debate in the French Parliament and too little ability shown in applying sound and sustained governmental practices. Plugging these gaps alone would be a big step ahead for French republicanism. The nation's balance sheet at the collapse of the Third Republic in 1940 should be scanned to correct errors and draw up effective reforms. There are indications this is being realized by the French National Committee at Algiers. And the recent Churchill-de Gaulle *entretien* should help clear the path in this sense.

The average Frenchman's faith in a "new France" is high. This was clearly shown me the other day when talking with a group of French seamen. Their faces were buoyant as they almost shouted, *On va la refaire encore plus belle!* (We shall make her—the Republic—still more beautiful!)

J. C. Fernand-Laurent, prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies, has summarized French governmental reform in these few words: "What was so unfortunately built up on July 10, 1940, must be forcibly destroyed: a new régime must be set up to replace Pétain's. The National Assembly must meet as soon as France is freed . . . The new régime upon which that Assembly will decide cannot be anything but the old Republic corrected according to the British rule to insure ministerial stability."

The Truman Committee's Conclusions

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The Truman Committee, whose annual report is published tomorrow, will recommend a greater degree of production of civilian goods for the home front. It has weighed the arguments pro and con, and after noting that steel and aluminum are now becoming plentiful and that cancellation of contracts, and "cutbacks," are becoming more frequent, takes a much stronger stand for reconversion to consumer production than even the War Production Board has recommended, in its largely unsuccessful arguments with the War Department.

The War Department, according to the Truman Committee, was slow in grasping the importance of war conversion in the first place, and is now slow in agreeing to reconversion. The committee lists some of the arguments both for and against larger production of civilian goods at this point and agrees that there is no clear-cut answer. But there is danger of inflationary price rises if more products are not made; some civilian goods are practically essentials, and the committee finally lays down a formula for approving a factory's reconversion when (1) basic commodities are available; (2) it is not located in an area designated as having an "acute manpower shortage"; and (3) if the plant is not busy with war work.

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The committee's annual report will be studied for a long time to come. It is a volume of over 200 pages and covers the course of home-front problems for the past year. Some of the facts dredged up are rather alarming. Seventy per cent of the war orders are held, it reports, by 100 big firms, and events are so shaping that the big firms seem to be getting bigger. The smaller ones are making out irregularly, some enjoying hectic prosperity, some disappearing. Probably this couldn't be helped, but the growth of big firms may be one of the major economic consequences of the war.

There are figures about corporation profits that are also quite startling. A good deal of this material has been published in the past but it is now being brought all together in one volume. Profits seem to have been pretty juicy, even with renegotiation, which the committee whole-heartedly indorses after investigating the whole picture. It is no fault of a corporation that it has made a big war profit under generous government contracts, of course, but it does have a bearing on America's tax policy, and these statistics support the general contention that even with present high taxes profits have not infrequently been out of all reason.

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It will be rather refreshing for the public to get the committee appraisal of the Nation's war effort. When all is said and done, the committee concludes, the public has done a pretty fair job. It deserves praise. There has been a lot of waste, of course, and nearly everybody intimately connected with the war effort knows of specific instances; but that is part of the hurry of the whole affair. After all, war is the greatest waste of any. Within the limitations of the emergency, America, says the report, has done an unsurpassed job—one for which history shows no parallel. Such comments, of course, are no excuse for being complacent.

Even much-abused labor comes in for praise. Perhaps a popular corrective here is needed as much as anywhere. Strikes seem like mutiny or treason, and sometimes come very close to that. But the performance of labor as a whole, the committee says, has been very good.

The committee offers interesting figures as to whether a universal service act would improve the strike situation. The figures are not conclusive, but must be considered. Britain, the committee recalls, has had universal service for several years. But in the first 11 months of 1943 Britain had 1,638 strikes. The committee does some figuring, and after making proper allowance for the larger population of the United States, and after deducting the man-day time lost through respective British and American coal strikes, arrives at an interesting conclusion. The difference of American time lost from strikes, after adjustments, and British time lost, is only "0.025 per cent." That does not seem so bad after all.

The Courts as a Barometer

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Human interest in the courts of justice, in every free country, indicates quite accurately the value at which the people estimate their civil liberties. No merely political or administrative function of government so intimately touches every citizen of a self-governed State or Nation as that tribunal to which he has the right to appeal for redress, or to which he may be summoned to answer for his alleged transgressions or shortcomings.

It is in the degree that both trial and appellate courts continue to convince the people as a whole that they deal impartially, wisely, and honestly in administering their various functions that public confidence in them remains undisturbed. The layman, be he litigant or mere observer, condones the shortcomings which he claims exist in the jury system, willing always to be excused from such service whenever possible. The casual observer forgives alleged miscarriages of justice complained of by a defeated litigant, or an alleged offender who has been convicted, as another's misfortune in which he is not concerned.

It is because of this inherent willingness to regard flagrant or patent defects in both trial and appellate courts, and in the administration of the jury system, as incidental and inconsequential, rather than fundamental, that the structure of the courts has been appreciably weakened and that the authority vested in them is so often defied or challenged.

The basic weakness of the courts, wherever it exists, is traceable directly to the electorate—the people who, either in the first instance or by delegated power, invest with judicial authority those chosen to be their judges. No plea in confession and avoidance can absolve from responsibility those who would place sole responsibility upon the President or upon the Governors of those States in which the Executive enjoys the appointive power in the first instance, or the right to fill vacancies in the courts when these exist. The right of the voter, and his responsibility, is to take care that only those who will not abuse the appointing power are charged with that vital responsibility.

In many of the States the judges of both trial and appellate courts are elected directly by the people. Provision in some States is that the election of judges shall be held at a different time from that prescribed for the general election, with the added regulation that the political or partisan leanings of the nominees or candidates shall not be designated upon the ballots.

Champions and defenders of the different systems—appointive and elective—still argue, as they have long argued, over their comparative merits and demerits. Despite the virtues or weaknesses of either plan, many of which can easily be insisted upon, it is obvious, and this without heated or extended argument, that under the elective system, where tenure is definitely limited, mistakes can be more easily corrected than where the tenure extends to some unascertainable date, or is limited by voluntary retirement.

Probably, also, in the experience of those who have observed the operation of the appointive power in the States, grievous abuses of that power have been committed, and these without recourse except by those extreme measures seldom administered. Perhaps the people, reserving the right to choose their judges, err as often as the executive who exercises the appointive power. But they have the advantage of being able to cancel their warrant of authority at a time definitely provided.

Under the elective system the courts become, almost automatically, a barometer which indicates the faith and dependence of the people in the ability and availability of the courts to arbitrate and determine the measure of that intangible ingredient of human justice which is referred to as equity, as distinguished sometimes from law. An old adage has it: "Circumstances sometimes alter cases."

Agreeing that it probably never will be deemed possible to do away with the present system of delegating to the Chief Executive the power to appoint judges of the United States Supreme Court and the inferior Federal courts, it is discovered that, nevertheless, the responsibility of the qualified voter, man or woman, is not lessened. In the Nation as in States, where the Governor, alone or with the advice of his Council, holds the appointive power over the courts, the voter's duty is to see to it that only those who will exercise that power honestly and impartially are invested with the necessary authority.

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